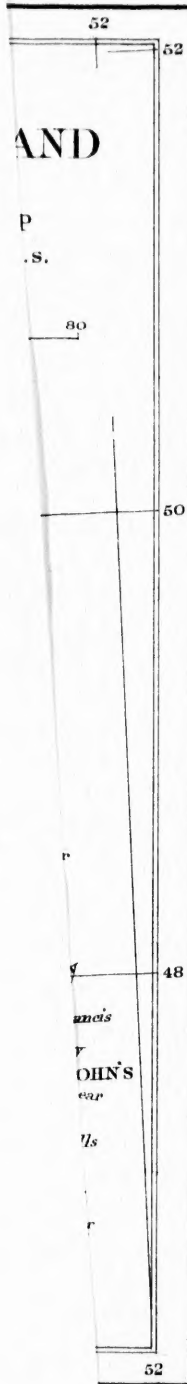




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GEOGRAPHY
OF
NEWFOUNDLAND.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY
JAMES P. HOWLEY,
ASSISTANT GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR.

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LONDON:

EDWARD STANFORD, 55, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

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Dedicated,

BY KIND PERMISSION, TO

COLONEL SIR STEPHEN JOHN HILL, K.C.M.G., C.B.,

On his retirement from the Governorship of the Province of Newfoundland, where his uniform kindness and accessibility have endeared him to every member of the community, while his sincere and constant advocacy of progress have greatly tended towards the advancement of scientific and industrial pursuits, as well as the material prosperity of the Colony, this small tribute of respect is offered, by

His Excellency's most obedient servant,

JAMES P. HOWLEY.

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## PREFACE.

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As our knowledge of the geography of Newfoundland is becoming every year more and more extended, and regular instrumental surveys of all its most prominent natural features are now taking the place of the rude sketches heretofore furnished, the time has arrived when this knowledge should, of necessity, be imparted to the youth of the country through the agency of the schoolmaster. With the hope, therefore, that it may be adopted in our schools throughout the island, and be the means in some degree of dispelling that lamentable ignorance of its geography which has heretofore unavoidably existed, I have taken upon myself the task of preparing the present work. As a native of the country, and one who, from connection with the Geological Survey of the island for the last eight years, has seen much of it, I feel as it were called upon to perform this duty.

While there is still necessarily much imperfection in the present work, I have endeavoured, with such material as could be collected, to make it comprehensive, and at the same time as simple as possible. With this end in view I have arranged each natural feature under a separate head, as is generally done in geographical works intended for use in schools. This will be found the most convenient method for committing each particular to memory.

The multiplicity of bays, arms, and inlets of the sea, indenting the coast on every side, has made it absolutely

necessary to place them under two separate headings, namely, Principal Bays and Minor Bays, Arms and Inlets. The principal bays are those of larger dimensions, most of which open immediately upon the ocean. The minor bays are those contained within the principal bays, or otherwise intermediate. The islands are introduced between the two former headings, because some of the minor bays are in the larger islands, and therefore could not well be described before the positions of those islands were given. A great deal of the interior topography is still uncertain, but most of the principal lakes, rivers, and mountains have been brought into relative connection by survey, and these will be found under their proper headings; while many features not yet actually surveyed, but whose positions are pretty well determined, are inserted in italics. To attempt enumeration of all the rivers and lakes in the island, even were they all well known, would alone fill a book. It has often been surmised that at least one-quarter of the surface of Newfoundland is occupied by fresh-water lakes and ponds, which, should the island ever be examined in detail, I have little doubt will prove to be fairly approximate to the reality.

The divisions of a country are usually placed near the commencement of school geographies; but it was found, in the present instance, that such an arrangement would not be convenient, from the fact of the divisions or electoral districts of Newfoundland being entirely confined to the coast-line, and then only including about two-thirds of the whole. Before these could be described, or their extent given, it was necessary to enumerate the bays, islands, &c., which would be included in each district. The divisions are therefore placed near the end instead; furthermore, I have assumed divisions

of that portion of the coast-line not included in the electoral franchise, for the sake of convenience in describing those more remote and generally less known parts of the island.

It will be seen that, as a rule, I have taken St. John's, the capital and centre of trade, as a starting point, and in describing the several natural features under their separate headings, have invariably gone first northerly, then southerly, and finally westerly, along the western coast. This mode suggested itself to me as likely to prove most simple and systematic.

Beneath each page of the book a set of questions are inserted, each set having reference to the particular page above it. These or any others which the tutor may think fit to ask, should be answered by the pupil after having studied the page in question.

At the end of the work a good deal of useful and important information is introduced, under the headings of Climate, Soil, Timber, Geology, Economics, and Animals; also a list of the French and other foreign names of places,\* with their translation, &c., and a table giving the heights of mountains, and the length and areas of lakes surveyed. These particulars, if not actually studied, should be at least read over several times either by the pupils themselves, or by the tutor in the hearing of the pupils.

There will probably at first sight appear to be a great deal of repetition throughout the work, but upon closer examination it will be seen that this also was really unavoidable, and I do not anticipate that it will have a

\* The foreign names in many cases have been so corrupted from the original, as to be unintelligible; and are not published as proposed.  
—A. M.

detrimental effect. On the contrary, frequently bringing prominently before the eye the principal characteristic features, though under different forms, will, I imagine, only tend to fix them all the more firmly in the mind.

In conclusion, I once more express the hope, should my humble effort meet with approval, and this book be introduced into our schools, that it may be the means of imparting to the youth of the country of the present generation a better knowledge of its geography, and a more exalted conception of its worth, than their forefathers had any opportunity of acquiring.

J. P. H.

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# ERRATA.

|              |            |     |               |      |                |
|--------------|------------|-----|---------------|------|----------------|
| Page 7, line | 16,        | for | Griquet       | read | Griguet.       |
| " 7, "       | 27,        | "   | Laure         | "    | Laun.          |
| " 8, "       | 25,        | "   | Cape bay      | "    | Cape Ray.      |
| " 10, "      | 5,         | "   | Noggin cave   | "    | Noggin Cove.   |
| " 11, "      | 6,         | "   | Boucere       | "    | Boncere.       |
| " 11, "      | 25,        | "   | Langue Cerf   | "    | Longue Serf.   |
| " 13, "      | 8,         | "   | Landy         | "    | Sandy.         |
| " 13, "      | 26,        | "   | Griquet       | "    | Griguet.       |
| " 14, "      | 8,         | "   | Point Sauce   | "    | Point Lance.   |
| " 15, "      | 6,         | "   | Block head    | "    | Black head.    |
| " 17, "      | 2,         | "   | Trapeau       | "    | Frapeau.       |
| " 17, "      | 13,        | "   | Sanker        | "    | Sauker.        |
| " 20, "      | 18 and 31, | "   | Lamelliens    | "    | Lamellieus.    |
| " 23, "      | 18,        | "   | Lundy         | "    | Sandy.         |
| " 26, "      | 2,         | "   | Mollegan's    | "    | Mollyann's.    |
| " 26, "      | 20,        | "   | Calin         | "    | Cabin.         |
| " 27, "      | 17,        | "   | Kikupeg       | "    | Kiknpeg.       |
| " 51, "      | 19,        | "   | fulous        | "    | fulvus.        |
| " 52, "      | 4,         | "   | species       | "    | varieties.     |
| " 55, "      | 7,         | "   | Syrinum       | "    | Syrnium.       |
| " 55, "      | 9,         | "   | Nyctate       | "    | Nyctale.       |
| " 56, "      | 9,         | "   | Coutopus      | "    | Contopus.      |
| " 57, "      | 22,        | "   | œstiva        | "    | æstiva.        |
| " 58, "      | 16,        | "   | florifrons    | "    | flavifrons.    |
| " 58, "      | 24,        | "   | Nutbach       | "    | Nuthatch.      |
| " 59, "      | 24,        | "   | Zouotrichia   | "    | Zonotrichia.   |
| " 62, "      | 1,         | "   | Macrorhamplus | "    | Macrorhamphus. |
| " 62, "      | 21,        | "   | Syniphemia    | "    | Symphemia.     |
| " 62, "      | 23,        | "   | melanolenea   | "    | melanoleuca.   |
| " 62, "      | 26,        | "   | flairpes      | "    | flavipes.      |
| " 62, "      | 27,        | "   | Nausary       | "    | Nansary.       |
| " 62, "      | 32,        | "   | Bartramin     | "    | Bartramiut.    |
| " 63, "      | 5,         | "   | Numericus     | "    | Numenius.      |
| " 63, "      | 15,        | "   | Porsana       | "    | Porzana.       |
| " 63, "      | 22,        | "   | Hartland      | "    | Hartlaub.      |
| " 64, "      | 8,         | "   | Chanclasmus   | "    | Chauclasmus.   |
| " 64, "      | 31,        | "   | Malanetto     | "    | Malanetta.     |
| " 65, "      | 13,        | "   | Gosgard       | "    | Gozzard.       |
| " 66, "      | 20,        | "   | tridactylas   | "    | tridactylus.   |
| " 66, "      | 33,        | "   | Fern          | "    | Tern.          |
| " 67, "      | 2,         | "   | passana       | "    | bassana.       |
| " 68, "      | 3,         | "   | Pallos        | "    | Pallas.        |
| " 69, "      | 21,        | "   | Soligo        | "    | Loligo.        |
| " 71, "      | 26,        | "   | Kikripeg      | "    | Kiknpeg.       |

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## GEOGRAPHY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

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**Discovery.**—Newfoundland was discovered in the year 1497 by Sebastian Cabot,\* a Venetian mariner, in the service of Henry VII., King of England. It was the first, and is, consequently, the oldest British possession in America. There are several traditions of its having been discovered long previously to Cabot's time by Norwegian adventurers, who gave it the name of Winland or Vinland; and it has even been asserted by some historians that a party of Icelanders made an attempt at colonization as early as 1002, but subsequently abandoned the enterprise and returned home. These traditions, however, are not well authenticated.

**Situation.**—Newfoundland is a large island situated in the North Atlantic Ocean, contiguous to the eastern coast of the continent of America, and between the parallels of

**Questions for Examination.**—When was Newfoundland discovered, and by whom? What king reigned in England at the time? Relate the traditions regarding its earlier discovery. What people are said to have founded a colony in the island, and at what date? Are these traditions well founded or otherwise? Where is

\* It has been a matter of dispute amongst historians as to whether Sebastian Cabot, or his father, John Cabot, was the real discoverer of Newfoundland. I learn from Garneau's 'History of Canada,' and also from a book called 'The Frozen

Zone,' that although John Cabot the father did accompany his son Sebastian (who was not twenty years of age at the time), the son, being a mariner (which the father was not), really had charge of the expedition.

46° 36' 50", and 51° 39' north latitude; and the meridians of 52° 37', and 59° 24' 50" west longitude.

**Boundaries.**—It is bounded on the north, east, and south by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits of Belle Isle, separating its northern extremity from the coast of Labrador.

**Extent.**—The greatest length from Cape Ray, the southwestern extreme of the island, to Cape Norman, the northern extremity, is  $317\frac{1}{4}$  miles in an air line; and the greatest breadth, from Cape Spear, the most easterly point, to Cape Anguille, the most westerly, is  $316\frac{3}{4}$  miles, the total area of land being about 42,000 square statute miles; it is therefore about the tenth largest island on the globe.

**Population.**—According to the latest census taken, in 1874, the entire population of the island amounts to 159,033, nearly all of whom are scattered along the coast-line. About 95,000 of the above number occupy the Peninsula of Avalon.\*

**General Description.**—Newfoundland has been generally considered to resemble a triangle in shape, but more properly speaking it might be described as included within

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Newfoundland situated? Between what parallels of Latitude and meridians of Longitude? How is the island bounded? What separates it from Labrador? What is the greatest length of Newfoundland? What the greatest breadth? What is its area in square miles? How will it rank among the islands of the globe? What is the entire population of the island? How are these people situated? What kind of a figure would enclose the island? Would

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\* There is scarcely a habitation anywhere situated five miles from the salt water, with the exception of one small settlement recently

commenced by some lumberers at the head of Deer lake on the Humber river.



an equilateral triangular figure, which, however, would also enclose the water of its principal bays. There is, perhaps, no equal area of land on the globe which has such an extent of coast-line. The shores on every side of the island, but more particularly the eastern and southern sides, are indented with numerous bays, arms, and inlets of the sea, while the Bay of Islands on the west, Placentia bay on the south, and Bonavista and Nôtre Dame bays on the east, enclose a great number of islands, some of them of considerable size.

From the main body of the island projects, on the south-eastern side, the Peninsula of Avalon, a very irregular promontory, attached by a narrow isthmus, where the bays of Placentia and Trinity come in close proximity to each other, they being separated by only 2 miles at one place. Again, on the northern side, a long, narrow tongue of land forms the Northern Peninsula, or Petit Nord of the French, while a much smaller projection than either of the above forms the Peninsula of Port-à-Port on the western side.

The ruggedness of the coast-line, generally, has frequently led to the supposition that the whole island partook pretty much of the same uninviting character. This, however, is far from being the reality. There are many extensive tracts of good land, covered with fine timber, at the heads of several

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not this figure also enclose some portion of the salt water? Describe the general contour of the coast-line. What Bays contain such a number of islands? How is that great peninsula on the south-east side of the island named? What bays coming close together form this peninsula? How is it attached to the main island? Is there a name for that long projecting tongue of land on the northern side of the island? Where is the Peninsula of Port-à-Port? What is, or has been, the prevailing opinion regarding the general character of Newfoundland? Is this opinion applicable to the whole island? What then is its true character? Where are the best agricultural

of the bays, and in the valleys of the principal watercourses, while a considerable portion of the interior is low and undulating, consisting for the most part of marshes, interspersed with groves and patches of wood, and innumerable lakes and ponds. Several ranges of hills, forming a series of parallel, or nearly parallel, elevated ridges, with bare summits, stretch across the island north-easterly and south-westerly. All the other principal topographical features, such as the rivers, lakes, and indentations of the coast, almost invariably maintain a similar direction. Besides these ridges just mentioned, there are to be seen in many parts of the interior isolated peaks, locally called tolts, standing up in bold relief from the surrounding low country, which serve admirably as landmarks, the positions of many of which have been fixed on our triangulation. These can be frequently recognized at considerable distances from the more elevated summits, which, however, appear never to attain a greater elevation than from 2000 to 2400 feet above the sea level. A very marked characteristic of the interior is the manner in which the waters flowing in opposite directions interlock with each other at their sources. The branches of the south flowing streams often surround those flowing to the north, so as to form a complete network of waters, while it is not an unusual occurrence for the same lake to give rise to brooks flowing to directly opposite points of the compass. The preponderance of lakes and ponds is on the eastern and southern sides of the island, where the land is generally of the poorest quality ;

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and timber lands situated? What is the character of a great portion of the interior? How do the Hill ranges generally trend? Do not the rivers, lakes, and other general features as a rule conform with the mountain range? What are Tolts? In what are these Tolts found serviceable? On what sides of the island is there a preponderance of lakes, &c., and generally the poorest soil? Where do the principal large lakes lie, and the best land? On which sides

but, as a rule, the largest lakes lie nearer the northern and western sides, where the best land and timber exist. The highest land is close along the southern and western coasts, from thence it slopes towards the great northern and eastern bays.

**Principal Bays.**—ON THE EASTERN COAST.—Conception bay, Trinity bay, Bonavista bay, including Goose bay, Bloody bay, and Freshwater bay; Notre Dame bay, including Gander bay, Bay of Exploits, New bay, Badger bay, Hall's bay, and Green bay; Bay Vert or Little bay, White bay, Canada bay, Hare bay, St. Lunaire bay, Griguet bay.

ON THE NORTH COAST.—Sacred bay, Ha Ha bay, and Pistolet bay.

ON THE SOUTH COAST.—Trepassey bay, St. Mary's bay, Placentia bay, Fortune bay, Connaigre bay, Hermitage bay, Bay Despair, Old Man's bay, White Bear bay, La Poile bay.

ON THE WEST COAST.—St. George's bay, Port-à-Port bay, Bay of Islands, Bonne bay, Ingornachoix bay, St. John's bay, St. Margaret's bay, St. Barbe bay.

**Principal Islands.**—ON THE EAST COAST—BETWEEN CAPE RACE AND CAPE SPEAR.—Crow island, Bois island, and Goose island, at Ferryland; Great island, off La Manche; Green island, off Mobile; Gull island, off Witless bay.

IN CONCEPTION BAY.—Great and Little Bell islands, Kelly's island, Harbour Grace islands, Carbonear island.

of the island is the country generally highest? In which direction does it slope? Name the principal bays on the east coast. On the north coast. Name the principal bays on the south coast. Those on the west coast. What islands lie off the eastern coast between Cape Race and Cape Spear? Name the principal islands in Con-

BETWEEN CONCEPTION AND TRINITY BAYS.—Baccalieu island.

IN TRINITY BAY.—Hopeall island, Dildo islands, Bull island, Long island, Random island, Ireland's Eye, Ragged islands, Green island, Duck island.

IN BONAVIDA BAY.—Long islands, Swale island, Morris island, Willis island, Bessy's island, Long Reach and Middle Reach islands, Flat islands, Great Black island, Tumbler island, Cottels island, Inner and Offer Gooseberry islands, Lakeman's island, Pit Sound island, Locker's Flat island, Deer islands, Lewis island, Pork island, Indian island, Fair islands, Yellow Fox, and Silver Hair islands.

BETWEEN BONAVIDA AND NÔTRE DAME BAYS.—Copper island, Greens Pond island, Pool's island, Swain's island, Flowers islands, Pouch island, Brown island, Pincher island, Cobler's island, Cape island, and Gull island.

IN NÔTRE DAME BAY.—Cat islands, Penguin islands, Wadham islands, Indian islands, Cann island, Fogo island, Little Fogo islands, Watch island, Hare island, Woody island, Change islands, Dog Bay islands, Jack's island, Duck island, Bacalhao island, New World island, Dunnage island, Dog island, Chapel's island, Coalall island, Farmer's island, Twillingate islands, Triton island, Pilley's island, Long island, Sunday Cove island, Little Bay island, and Nipper's islands, in Nôtre Dame Bay proper.

Noggin island and Green island, in Rocky bay.

Gander island and Tickle island, mouth of Gander bay.

Lower and Upper Black islands, Exploits Burnt island, Samson island, Hornet island, Swan island, Long island,

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ception bay. Where is the island of Baccalieu situated? Name the islands in Trinity bay. In Bonavista bay. What are the principal islands between Bonavista and Nôtre Dame bays? Name the islands in Nôtre Dame Bay proper. In Rocky bay, Gander bay. Name those in the Bay of Exploits. What islands lie off

Knight's island, Birchy islands, Grego island, and Thwart island, in the Bay of Exploits.

Otter island, in Little bay.

BETWEEN NÔTRE DAME AND WHITE BAYS.—Gull island, off Cape St. John; St. Barbe or Horse islands, off Partridge point.

IN WHITE BAY.—Granby's island, Miller island, Sop island, and Goat island.

BETWEEN WHITE AND HARE BAYS.—Bell island, off Canada bay; Rouge island and Groais islands, off Cape Rouge; St. Julien island, entrance to St. Julien harbour; Zealot island, Fishot islands, and Cormorandier island, entrance to Hare bay.

IN HARE BAY.—Spring island, Brent islands, and Hare island.

OFF THE NORTHERN COAST.—Camel's islands, in Griquet bay; White islands, Kirpon or Quirpon island, Sacred islands, in Sacred bay; Schooner island, in Pistolet bay; and Belle isle, entrance to Straits of Belle isle.

ALONG THE SOUTHERN COAST, IN ST. MARY'S BAY.—Great and Little Colinet islands, and Pinchgut island.

IN PLACENTIA BAY.—Ram islands, Long island, Red island, Merasheen island, Ragged islands, Sound island, Woody island, Barren island, Burgeo island, Isle of Valen, Marticot island, Long island, Middle island, Cross island, Oderin island, Flat islands, and Burin islands.

BETWEEN PLACENTIA AND FORTUNE BAYS.—Laure islands, Allan island, Morgan island, Duck island, and Green island,

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the coast between Nôtre Dame and White bays? Name the islands in White bay. Those between White and Hare bays. What islands are in Hare bay? What are the principal ones off the extreme north? Where is Belle isle situated? Name the islands along the southern coast, in St. Mary's bay. In Placentia bay. Between Placentia and Fortune bays. What do you know about

at Lamelin; St. Pierre island, Langley and Miquelon islands.\*

IN FORTUNE BAY.—Brunet islands, Sagona island, St. John's island, Chapel island, and Petticoat island.

IN BAY DESPAIR.—Long island, Isle au Bois, Isle Riché.

BETWEEN BAY DESPAIR AND CAPE RAY.—Penguin islands, off Cape La Hunc; Adam's island, in Old Man's bay; Ramea islands, off White Bear bay; Bear island, entrance to same bay; Burgeo islands, between Wolf bay and Great Barrisway; Flat island and Shag, near Connoire bay; Five Stag islands, in Five Stag bay; Grand Bruit island, west of Five Stag bay; Madman island, in Bay Rotte; Wreck island, off Garia bay; Bariel islands, near Rose Blanche; Burnt islands, Dead islands, Channel islands, Duck island, and Durant island, between Rose Blanche and Cape Ray.

ALONG THE WESTERN COAST, BETWEEN CAPE RAY AND BAY OF ISLANDS.—Codroy island, near Cape Anguille; Red island, off Cape St. George; Fox island, in Port-à-Port bay.

IN BAY OF ISLANDS.—Guernsey island, Tweed island, Green island, Pearl island, Governor's island, Harbour island, and Eagle island.

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the islands of St. Pierre, Langley, and Miquelon? Name the islands in Fortune bay. In Bay Despair. Name those along the southern coast between Bay Despair and Cape bay. Where are the Penguin islands situated? Where are the Ramea islands? Between what two places on the coast are the Burgeo islands situated? What islands are near Connoire bay, &c.? Where is Grand Bruit island? Where is Madman island? Where Wreck island? What islands lie between Rose Blanche and Cape Ray? Where is Codroy island situated? Where is Red island? What is the name of the island in Port-à-Port bay? Name those in Bay

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\* The three last-named islands were ceded to the French by the Treaty of Paris, 1763, and are still in their possession.

**IN ST. JOHN'S BAY.**—St. John's island, Flat island, Twin islands, and Bay islands.

**BETWEEN ST. JOHN'S BAY AND CAPE NORMAN.**—Dog island, in St. Margaret bay; Ferolle island, near Old Ferolle harbour; Gooseberry and Currant islands, in Genevieve bay; Seal island and Green island, north of St. Barbe bay.

**Minor Bays, Arms, and Inlets.**—ON THE EASTERN COAST, BETWEEN CAPE RACE AND CAPE ST. FRANCIS.—Renewsc, Fermeuse, Aquafort, Ferryland, Caplin bay, Broyle harbour, Mobile, Witless bay, Bay of Bulls, St. John's harbour, and Torbay.

**IN CONCEPTION BAY.**—Holyrood, Harbour Main, Gastries bay, Colliers' bay, Brigus harbour, Port de Grave, Bay Roberts, Spaniards' bay, Harbour Grace, Carbonear, Western bay, Northern bay, and Bay de Verds.

**IN TRINITY BAY.**—Old Perlican, Hants harbour, New Perlican, Heart's Content, Heart's Desire, Heart's Delight, Witless bay, Green's harbour, Hopeall bay, New harbour, Dildo arm, Spread Eagle bay, Chapel arm, Cottier bay, Tickle bay, Rantem cove, Bay Bull's arm, Deer harbour, St. Jones', Random sound, including South-west arm and North-west arm, Smith's sound, Bonaventure harbour, Trinity harbour, and Catalina harbour.

**IN BONAVIDA BAY.**—Black Head bay, Indian arm, Southward bay, Kate harbour, Sweet bay, including South-west arm and North-west arm, Clode sound, Lion's den, Newman sound, Salvage bay, Damnable bay, Fair and False bay, North-east arm, Middle arm and North-west arm, in Bloody

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of Islands. In St. John's bay. Between St. John's bay and Cape Norman. What are the principal arms and inlets between Capes Race and St. Francis? Name the principal ones in Conception bay. Name the Arms and Inlets in Trinity bay. Name those in Bonavista bay. What arms does Sweet bay include? What

bay; Rocky bay, Cat bay, Hare bay, Locker's bay, Trinity bay, Indian bay, Pool's harbour, and Pincher's bight.

IN NÔTRE DAME BAY.—Deadman bay, Ragged harbour, Rocky bay, including South-west arm, Middle arm, North-west arm, and Noggin cave; Dog bay, Loon bay, Indian arm, Burnt arm, Northern arm, Peter's and Norris' arm, in the Bay of Exploits; Fortune harbour, South-west arm, West arm, North-west arm, and North-east arm in New bay; Seal bay, Little bay, Southern arm, Western arm, South-west arm, Middle arm and North-west arm in Green bay; Stocking harbour, Nipper's harbour, and Snooks' arm, Joe Batts' arm, Shoal bay, Hare bay, Stag harbour, Seldom Come By, and Tilton harbour on Fogo island; Milner's arm, Cobbs arm, Pikes arm, Herring neck, including Goldson's arm and Burnt arm; Friday bay, including Virgin arm, Morton's harbour, Chance harbour, Luke's arm, and Farmer's arm in New World island.

BETWEEN NÔTRE DAME AND WHITE BAYS.—La Scie, Confusion bay, Pacquet harbour, Mings Bight, and Fleur-de-lis.

IN WHITE BAY.—Southern arm, Middle arm, Western arm, Sops arm, Jackson's arm, Great and Little Coney arms, Great and Little Cat arms.

BETWEEN WHITE AND HARE BAYS.—Little and Great harbours Deep, Grand Vache, Fourchette bay, Hooping harbour, Bide arm in Canada bay, Hilliers harbour, Conche harbour, Rouge harbour, Croc harbour, and St. Julien's harbour.

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does Bloody bay include? Name the arms and inlets in Nôtre Dame bay. What are included in Exploits bay? What in New bay, Green bay? Does Fogo island include any arms or inlets? What are their names? Name the arms and inlets in New World island. What are the names of those between Nôtre Dame and White bays? Name those in White bay. Between White and Hare bays. Those in Hare bay. Those between Hare bay and



IN HARE BAY.—Maiden arm, Springs' arm, Southern arm, including Belvie bay and Shoal arm, Northern arm and How harbour.

BETWEEN HARE BAY AND KIRPON ISLAND.—Cremaillère harbour, St. Anthony's harbour, St. Mien bay, Great and Little Braha bays, and Boucere bay.

ON THE NORTHERN COAST, BETWEEN KIRPON ISLAND AND CAPE NORMAN.—Minerve bay, Mary bay, Shallow bay in Pistolet bay, and Norman bay.

ON THE SOUTHERN COAST, IN TREPASSEY BAY.—Biscay bay, Mutton bay, and Trepassey harbour.

IN ST. MARY'S BAY.—Holyrood pond, St. Mary's harbour, Mal bay, Shoal bay, Salmonier arm, Haricot bay, Colinet arm, and North harbour.

IN PLACENTIA BAY.—Great and Little Placentia harbours, Ship harbour, Long harbour, including St. Croix bay, La Manche, Little and Great Southern harbours, Come-by-Chance, North harbour, Piper's hole, Great and Little Sandy harbours, Presque, Paradise sound, Petit fort, Nonsuch, Cape Roger harbour, Bay de l'Eau, Rushoon, John the bay, Mortier bay, Little Mortier bay, and Burin inlet.

BETWEEN PLACENTIA AND FORTUNE BAYS.—Great and Little St. Lawrence harbours, Great and Little Laun, Taylor bay, and Lamelin harbour.

IN FORTUNE BAY.—Langue Cerf, Jack Fountain, Bay d'Argent, Harbour Mille, Grand Pierre, English harbour, Femme harbour, La Conte harbour, Long harbour, Mal bay, Rencontre harbour, Belle bay, including Belle harbour, East bay, North bay, Cinque Isles bay, Corben bay, and Belloram ;

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Kirpon island. Name those on the northern coast. Name those on the southern coast, in Trepassey bay. In St. Mary's bay. Those in Placentia bay. What are the names of the arms and inlets between Placentia and Fortune bays? Name those in Fortune bay. In Bay Despair. Those between Bay Despair and Old Man's

St. Jaques, English harbour, Boxey, St. John bay, Great Bay de l'Eau, and Harbour Britton.

IN BAY DESPAIR.—Little river, Conne arm, Bay Rotte, Bay East, Bay North, Dead Lobster bay, Gobling bay, and Great Jervis harbour.

BETWEEN BAY DESPAIR AND OLD MAN'S BAY.—Bonne bay, Facheux bay, Dragon bay, Hare bay, Devil's bay, Rencontre bay, Chaleur bay, François bay, Oar bay, La Hune bay, and Little River arm.

BETWEEN WHITE BEAR AND CONNOIRE BAYS.—Wolf bay, King's harbour, the Reach, and Aaron's arm, at Burgeo, Great Barrisway, including Grandy's Brook arm, Cutt's Brook arm.

BETWEEN CONNOIRE AND LA POILE BAYS.—Muddy hole, Couteau bay, Cinque Cerf bay, and Bay Rotte.

IN LA POILE BAY.—Great and Little harbours, North bay, and North-east arm.

BETWEEN LA POILE AND CAPE RAY.—Garia bay, Monk bay, Neck harbour, Rose Blanche bay, Bay Dieu, Bed bay, Dead Islands harbour, Butter bay, Little bay, Port Basque, Motherless bay, Grand bay, and Barrisway.

ON THE WESTERN COAST, BETWEEN CAPE RAY AND BAY OF ISLANDS.—Great and Little Codroy arms, entrance to Codroy rivers, Flat bay, and Main gut in St. George's bay, East bay, and West bay, including Piccadilly, in Port-à-Port bay.

IN BAY OF ISLANDS.—Lark harbour, York harbour, Humber arm, South arm, Middle arm, and North arm.

BETWEEN BAY OF ISLANDS AND ST. JOHN'S BAY.—South

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bay. Those between White Bear and Connoire bays. Between Connoire and La Poile bays. What arms and inlets are there in La Poile bay? Name the arms and inlets between La Poile bay and Cape Ray. Name those on the western coast, between Cape Ray and Bay of Islands, and where situated. Name those in Bay of Islands. Those between Bay of Islands and St. John's bay, and

arm, East arm, and Deer brook in Bonne bay; St. Paul's bay, Shallow bay, and Mall bay, between Bonne bay and Ingornachoix bay; Port Saunders, Keppel harbour, and Hawkes bay, in Ingornachoix bay.

**BETWEEN ST. JOHN'S BAY AND CAPE NORMAN.**—Port au Choix and Castor harbour, in St. John's bay; Brig bay, Old Ferolle harbour, and Genevieve bay, between St. Margaret and St. Barbe bays; Landy bay, north of St. Barbe bay.

**Principal Capes and Headlands.**—ON THE EASTERN COAST.—Cape Race, the south-east point of the island; Cape Ballard, Ferryland head, Cape Broyle, Cape Neddik, Cape Spear, the most easterly point of the island; Cape St. Francis, entrance to Conception bay, east side; Split point, entrance to Conception bay, north side; Grates point, entrance to Trinity bay, south side; Flowers point, between Trinity and Bonavista bays; Cape Bonavista, entrance to Bonavista bay, south side; Cape Freels, between Bonavista and Nôtre Dame bays; Cape Fogo, south-east corner of Fogo island; Cape St. John, entrance to Nôtre Dame bay, north side; Partridge point, entrance to White bay, east side; Canada head, entrance to Canada bay, south side; Cape Fox, entrance to Conche harbour; Cape Rouge, entrance to Rouge harbour; Goose cape, entrance to Hare bay, north side; Cape St. Anthony, entrance to St. Mien bay, north side; White cape, between St. Lunaire and Griguet bays; Stormy cape, entrance to Griquet bay, north side.

where situated. Those between St. John's bay and Cape Norman. Name the principal capes and headlands on the eastern coast. What is noteworthy about Cape Race? What about Cape Spear? Where is Cape St. Francis situated? Where Grates point? Where is Cape Bonavista situated? Where is Cape Freels? What is the name of the cape on the north side entrance to Nôtre Dame bay? Where is Partridge point? Cape Rouge? What is the name of the cape on the north side entrance to Hare bay? Name the capes

ON THE NORTHERN COAST.—Galley head and Cape Bauld, on Kirpon island; Cape Onion, entrance to Sacred bay, west side; Burnt cape, entrance to Ha Ha bay, and Cape Norman, the northern extremity of the island.

ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.—Shingle point and Mistaken point, between Cape Race and Trepassey bay; Cape Pine, entrance to Trepassey bay, west side; Cape Freels, the most southerly point of the island; Point Sauce, Bull Island point, and Cape St. Mary, between St. Mary's and Placentia bays; Cape Chapeau Rouge, between Placentia and Fortune bays; Point May, entrance to Fortune bay, east side; Gallantry head, on St. Pierre island; Cape Langley, on Langley island; Cape Miquelon, on Miquelon island; Connaigre head, between Fortune and Connaigre bays; Cape La Hune, entrance to La Hune bay; Little River point, entrance to Little River; Bear head, entrance to White Bear bay; Barrisway point, west side of Great Barrisway; Channel head, entrance to Port Basque; Cape Ray, the south-west point of the island.

ON THE WESTERN COAST.—Cape Anguille, the most westerly point of the island; Cape St. George, on the Peninsula of Port-à-Port, entrance to St. George's bay, north side; Long point, entrance to Port-à-Port bay; South head, entrance to Bay of Islands, south side; Cape Gregory, between Bay of Islands and Bonne bay; Broom point, Cow head, and Table point, between Bonne and Ingornachois

between Hare bay and Kirpon island. What are the principal capes on the northern coast? Where is Cape Bauld? What cape forms the northern extreme of the island? Name the principal capes, &c., on the southern coast. Which is the most southern point of the island? Where is Cape St. Mary? Cape Chapeau Rouge? Where is Cape La Hune? Where Channel head? Which is the south-west point of the island? What cape forms the most westerly point of the island? Where is Cape St. George? Where Long point? What is the name of the headland on the south side entrance to Bay of Islands? Where is Cape Gregory? Where

bays ; Point Rich, entrance to Ingornachoix bay, north side ; Boat head, near Cape Norman.

**Intermediate Points and Headlands, BETWEEN CAPE RACE AND CAPE ST. FRANCIS.**—Chance Cove head, Burnt head, Renewse head, Bull head, Long point, Motion head, North head, Block head, Cuckold head, Sugarloaf head, Torbay point, and Red head.

**IN CONCEPTION BAY.**—Ore head, Topsail head, Killigrews head, south side of bay ; Chapel point, Brigus head, Port de Grave head, Bay Roberts head, Feather point, Spear point, Mosquito point, Broad head, Flambro head, and Bay de Verds head, north side of bay.

**IN TRINITY BAY.**—Breakheart point, Salvage point, King's head, Long point, Hopeall head, south side of bay ; Chapel head, Tickle point, and Ram head, head of bay ; East Random head, West Random head, Bluff head, and Grindstone point, on Random island ; Tilton head and Smith's point, north side of Smith sound ; Bonaventure head, Horse chops, Green point, Low point, South head, and North head, north side Trinity bay.

**IN BONAVIDA BAY.**—Black head, Wolf head, Southern head, Western head, Cutler's head, Goose head, Connecting point, Place point, south side of bay ; Hurlock's head, Broom head, Cow head, Bloody point, head of bay ; Man point, Breakheart point, on Lewis island, and Shoe Cove point, north side of bay.

**IN NÔTRE DAME BAY.**—Deadman's point, Man point, Rocky point, Bussey's point, and Clark's head, in Gander

Point Rich ? Boat head ? Name the intermediate points and headlands between Cape Race and St. Francis. Name those in Conception bay. Those on the south side and head of Trinity bay. Name the headlands on Random island. What are the names of the other headlands on the north side of Trinity bay ? Name those in Bonavista bay. In Nôtre Dame bay. What are the headlands

bay; Dog Bay point, Farewell head, entrance to Dildo run; Western head, Wild point, Burnt point, South point, and Joe Batts' point, on Fogo island; Herring head, Western head, and Farmer's head, on New World island; Long point, on Twillingate island; Comfort head, South head, Point of bay, Lower and Upper Sandy points, and Wigwam point, in the Bay of Exploits; North head, New Bay head, Southern head, on Long island; Hall's Bay head, and Mansfield head in Hall's Bay, Little Bay head, Nicky's Nose in Green bay, and Snooks' head.

BETWEEN CAPE ST. JOHN AND PARTRIDGE POINT.—Brent's Cove head, Pacquet head, and Green point.

IN WHITE BAY.—Hauling point, Spear point, and Cony Arm head.

BETWEEN WHITE AND HARE BAYS.—Little Harbour Deep head, Deceit point, entrance to Rouge harbour, south side; Pyramid point, on Cape Rouge peninsula, north end; Windy point, entrance to Croc harbour; Savage point, near Hare bay.

BETWEEN HARE BAY AND KIRPON ISLAND.—French point and Lion point, between Cape St. Anthony and St. Lunaire bay.

ON BELLE ISLE.—White point and Misery point.

ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.—IN TREPASSEY BAY.—Fresh-water point, Drook point, Portugal point, Cape Mutton, Powles head, and Baker head.

IN ST. MARY'S BAY.—Western head, Gull Island point,

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on Fogo island? On New World island? Name those in the Bay of Exploits. In Hall's bay. Where is Nicky's nose? What are the headlands between Cape St. John and Partridge point? Name those in White bay. Name the points and headlands between White bay and Hare bay, and where situated. Between Hare bay and Kirpon island. What two points are on Belle isle? Name those on the southern coast, in Trepassey bay. Those in St. Mary's

Cape English, False cape, Point La Have, North point, Trapeau point, Shoal Bay point, Muscle Pond point, Haricot point, on eastern side of bay. North Harbour point, Cape Dog, Lansecan point, Green point, Red head, Beckford head, and Branch head, on western side of bay.

IN PLACENTIA BAY.—Island head, Cross point, Breame point, Seal point, Black point, Point Verde, Priveceur point, Point Moll, Shalloway point, Latina point, Roche point, Bald head, and Red Cove head, on eastern side of bay; Bordeaux head, entrance to Come-by-Chance; Cape Roger, Broad Cove head, John the Bay point, Mortier, east head, and Mortier, west head; Dodding head, Corbin head, Small point, Sanker head, Bass point, and Sculpin point, on west side of bay.

ON ST. PIERRE, LANGLEY, AND MIQUELON ISLANDS.—Diamond point, and Savoyard point, on St. Pierre island; Cape Angeac, Verte point, Platte point, and Percé point, on Langley island; Green point, Curlew point, Miquelon point, Mosquito point, and Cheval point, on Miquelon island.

IN FORTUNE BAY.—Dantzic point, Fortune head, Cape Grand bank, Point Enragée, Eagle point, Cape Mille, on the east side of bay. Corben head, in Belle bay; East head, West head, Red head, Boxey point, St. John's head, East head, and West head, on north side of bay.

BETWEEN FORTUNE AND WHITE BEAR BAYS.—Bastarre point and Pool's point, north side; Connaigre bay, West point, on Long island; Conne head and Ball head, in Bay Despair; Hare's Ears point, entrance to Chaleur bay; Loom

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bay? In Placentia bay, on the east side? Where is Bordeaux head? What are the names of the headlands on the west side of Placentia bay? What are the points and headlands on the three islands of St. Pierre, Langley, and Miquelon? Name those in Fortune bay. Those between Fortune and White Bear bays, and where situated. What is the name of the point at the entrance to

point, entrance to Oar bay ; White point, entrance to Oldman's bay ; Red Head, entrance to White Bear bay.

**BETWEEN WHITE BEAR BAY AND CAPE RAY.**—Richard's head, at Burgeo ; East point and West point, entrance to Connoire bay ; Ironbound head and Galliboy head, in La Poile bay ; Couteau point, entrance to Couteau bay ; White head, at Dead Islands harbour ; and Point Enragée, near Cape Ray.

**ON THE WESTERN COAST, BETWEEN CAPES RAY AND ST. GEORGE.**—Red Rock point, Shoal point, Larkin point, and Stormy point, between Capes Ray and Anguille ; Cape Frior, Robinson's head, Bank head, and Sandy point, east side of St. George's bay. Indian head, Berry head, and Jerry's nose, north side of bay.

**BETWEEN CAPE ST. GEORGE AND BAY OF ISLANDS.**—Round head, between Cape St. George and Long point ; Middle point and Bluff head, in Port-à-Port bay ; Bear head, between Port-à-Port and Bay of Islands.

**IN BAY OF ISLANDS.**—Tortoise head, entrance to Lark harbour ; Spurn point, Back point, White head, Breast point, and North head.

**BETWEEN BAY OF ISLANDS AND CAPE NORMAN.**—South point and North point, entrance to Bonne bay ; Woody point, in Bonne bay ; Green point and Martin point, between Bonne and Ingornachoix bays ; New Ferolle point, entrance to St. Margaret bay ; West point, between St. Barbe bay and Cape Norman.

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Oar bay ? To Oldman's bay ; that at the entrance to White Bear bay ? Name the points, &c., between White Bear bay and Cape Ray. Name the two in La Poile bay. Name those on the western shore, between Capes Ray and Anguille. Those on the south side of St. George's bay. What are the headlands on the north side of St. George's bay ? Where is Round head ? What are the points and headlands in Port-à-Port bay ? Where is Bear head ? Name those in Bay of Islands. Those between Bay of Islands and Cape Nor-



**Straits and Channels.\***—ON EASTERN SIDE OF ISLAND.—  
 Baccalieu tickle, between Baccalieu island and the mainland.  
 The Thoroughfare, between Ireland's Eye and Random  
 island, Trinity bay. Chandler's reach, entrance to Clode  
 sound; Swale tickle, between Swale island and the main;  
 Long tickle and Middle tickle, entrance to Fair and False  
 bay; Bloody reach, or the Cowpath, entrance to Bloody  
 bay; Willis reach, between Willis and Cottel's island;  
 Cottel's arm, between Tumbler and Cottels islands; Cottel's  
 reach, between Cottel's and Pit Sound islands; Lakeman's  
 reach, between Lakeman's and Pit Sound islands; Pit  
 sound, between Pit sound and Locker's Flat islands; Con-  
 tent reach, entrance to Freshwater bay; Locker's reach,  
 entrance to Locker's bay; Hungry tickle, between Pork and  
 Indian islands; Trinity gut, between Lewis island and the

man, and where situated. Where is Baccalieu tickle? Where is  
 the Thoroughfare? Name the straits and channels in Bonavista  
 bay. Where is Chandler's reach? Swale tickle? Bloody reach?  
 Cottel's reach? Willis reach? Lakeman's reach? Where is Pit  
 sound? Content reach? Locker's reach? Where is Sir Charles

\* It is rather difficult to deter-  
 mine what the difference may be  
 between these terms, viz. Tickle,  
 Gut, Sound, Run, Passage, Reach,  
 many of which I believe are peculiar  
 to Newfoundland. The word Tickle  
 appears to refer to a narrow channel  
 between two or more islands, or  
 between islands and the mainland,  
 through which the tide runs with  
 considerable force. Reach appears  
 to mean a wider channel with not  
 such a force of tide, while Sound is  
 a still wider channel which may or  
 may not have a strong tide running  
 through. Run means a long, nar-  
 row, and tortuous channel gene-  
 rally, but not always. Gut is a  
 very narrow channel having a great

force of tide through, which renders  
 it only navigable either way at the  
 ebb or flow of the tide. Passage  
 merely indicates any place in a  
 difficult or dangerous locality where  
 vessels or boats are in the habit of  
 passing. The terms Arm and Sound  
 are applied indiscriminately in New-  
 foundland either to channels be-  
 tween islands, &c., or otherwise to  
 great indentations of the coast; for  
 instance, Clode Sound, Newman  
 Sound, and Indian Arm, in Bona-  
 vista Bay, are examples of the latter,  
 while Cottel's Arm and Pit Sound  
 in the same bay, and Sir Charles  
 Hamilton Sound in Notre Dame  
 Bay, are examples of the former.

main, in Bonavista bay. Sir Charles Hamilton sound, between the Wadhams, Fogo, Indian islands, and the main; Stag Harbour tickle, between Fogo and Indian islands; Dildo run and the reach, between New World island and the main; Main tickle, between Twillingate and New World islands; Ship's run, between Exploits Burnt island and the main; Frying Pan reach, between Thwart island and the main, in Bay of Exploits; Leading tickle, between New bay and Seal bay; Long Island tickle, between Long island, Triton and Pilley's island, in Nôtre Dame bay. Fishot channel, between Fishot island and the main, entrance to Hare bay.

ON THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE ISLAND.—Colinet passage, between Great Colinet island and the main, and Pinchgut tickle, between Pinchgut island and the main in St. Mary's bay. The Pass, between Pass island and the main, north side of Connaigre bay; Long Island passage, between Long island and the main, and Lamelliens reach, between Isle au Bois and the main, in Bay Despair; Eastern passage and Western passage, between Dead islands and the main; Channel, between Channel island and the main, near Port Basque.

ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE ISLAND.—Main gut, entrance to St. George's river, St. George's bay, Straits of Belle isle, between the Great Northern peninsula and the coast of Labrador.

**Peninsulas.**—The Peninsula of Avalon, forming the

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Hamilton sound situated? Where is Dildo run? Leading tickle? Main tickle? Long Island tickle? Where is Fishot channel? What are the channels in St. Mary's bay? Where is the Pass? Lamelliens reach? Where are Eastern and Western passages? Where is Channel? Name the channels and straits on the western side of the island? What do you know about the Straits of Belle isle? Where is the Peninsula of Avalon situated? What others

south-eastern portion of the island. It includes the Peninsula of Trinity, between Conception and Trinity bays, on the north; and the Peninsula of Cape St. Mary, between St. Mary's and Placentia bay, on the south. The Peninsula of Cape Bonavista, between Trinity and Bonavista bays; the Peninsula of Fair and False bay, and the Peninsula of Rocky bay in Bonavista bay; the Peninsula of Farewell head, between Dog bay and Dildo run; the Peninsula of Fogo head, on Fogo island; the Peninsula of New Bay head, between Bay of Exploits and New Bay; the Peninsula of Hall's Bay head, between Hall's bay and Little bay, and the peninsulas of the Three Arms in Nôtre Dame bay; the Peninsula of Cape St. John, between Nôtre Dame and White bays; the Great Northern peninsula, forming the northern extreme of the island, including the small Peninsulas of Cape Rouge and Cape Fox, on its eastern side, and those of New Ferolle point, Point Rich, and Cow head on its western side. The Peninsula of Port-à-Port, between St. George's and Port-à-Port bays; the Peninsula of Port Basque, between Port Basque and Grand bay; the Peninsula of Fortune, between Hermitage bay and Belle bay, in Fortune bay. This peninsula includes four smaller ones, one between Hermitage and Connaigre bays, one between Connaigre bay and Harbour Britton, one between Harbour Britton and Great Bay de l'Eau, and one between Great Bay de l'Eau and Cinque Isle

does it include? What bays form the Peninsula of Trinity? What bays form that of Cape St. Mary? Where is the Peninsula of Cape Bonavista situated? What others are situated in Bonavista bay? What are the principal ones in Nôtre Dame bay, and how are they situated? Where is the Peninsula of Cape St. John? What part of the island does the Great Northern peninsula form? What small peninsulas are attached to it on either side? Where is the Peninsula of Port-à-Port, and how is it formed? Where is the Peninsula of Port Basque? Name the peninsula in Fortune bay, and how it is formed. How many others does it include, and how are they

bay. The Peninsula of Cape Chapeau Rouge, between Fortune and Placentia bays; this includes several smaller peninsulas on the Placentia bay side, the principal ones being, the one formed by Burin inlet and Mortier bay, and the one formed by Paradise sound and Little Sandy harbour, the Peninsula of Powles head in Trepassey bay, between Trepassey harbour and Mutton bay.

**Isthmuses.**—The Isthmus of Avalon, between Bay of Bull's arm in Trinity bay, and Come-by-Chance in Placentia bay, connecting the Peninsula of Avalon with the main body of the island. The Isthmus of New bay, between Bay of Exploits and New bay, connecting the Peninsula of New Bay head with the main. Two isthmuses, connecting the Peninsulas of Cape Fox and Cape Rouge with the main on the eastern side of the island; two isthmuses connecting the Peninsulas of Point Rich and Cow head; the Gravels or Isthmus of Port-à-Port, connecting the Peninsula of Port-à-Port with the main, on the west side of the island; the isthmus connecting the Peninsula of Port Basque, with the main on the south side of the island.

**Rivers,** FLOWING OUT ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE ISLAND.—*Renews river*, into Renews; *Fermeuse river*, into Fermeuse; *Aquafort river*, into Aquafort; *Capelin Bay river*, into Capelin bay; *La Manche river*, into La Manche; *Toad's Cove river*, into Toad's cove; *Mullowney's river*, into Witless bay; *Bay Bulls river*, into Bay Bulls; *St. John's river*, into

formed? Where is the Peninsula of Cape Chapeau Rouge situated? What are the two principal ones on the eastern side of it? Where is the Isthmus of Avalon situated? What peninsula does it connect with the mainland? Where is the Isthmus of New Bay, and what does it connect? Where is the Gravels or Isthmus of Port-à-Port, and what does it connect with the mainland, &c.? What does the Isthmus of Port Basque connect? Name the rivers flowing out between Capes Ray and St. Francis. Name those flowing into

St. John's harbour; *Rennie's river*, into Quidi Vidi; *Torbay river*, into Torbay, all between Capes Race and St. Francis.

IN CONCEPTION BAY.—*Manuels brook*, near Topsail; *Big river*, into Holy Rood; *Gould's river*, into Southern gut; and *Snow's river*, into Northern gut, Bay de Grave; *Bay Roberts river*, into Bay Roberts; *Spaniard's river*, into Spaniard's bay.

INTO TRINITY BAY.—*New Harbour river*, into New harbour; *Dildo river*, into Dildo arm; *Spread Eagle river*, into Spread Eagle bay; *Chapel river*, into Chapel arm; *Black brook*, into South-west arm of Random; *South brook*, into North-west arm; and *George's brook*, into Smith's sound.

INTO BONAVISTA BAY.—*Clode Sound river*, into Clode sound; *Terra Nova river*, into Bloody bay; *Gambo river*, into Freshwater bay.

INTO NÔTRE DAME BAY.—*Gander river*, into Gander bay; *Exploits river*, with its tributaries; *Great Rattling brook*, *Chute brook*, *Aspen brook*, *Badger brook*, *Little Red Indian river*, *Lundy brook*, *Noel Paul's brook*, and *Harpoon brook*, below Red Indian lake; *Mary March's brook*,\* *Buchan's brook*,† *Cook's brook*, and *Shawnadithit brook*,‡ into Red Indian

Conception bay. Those into Trinity bay. Those into Bonavista bay. Where does the Terra Nova river empty? Where the Gambo? Name those flowing into Nôtre Dame bay. Where does the Gander empty? Where the Exploits? What are the principal tributaries of the Exploits below Red Indian lake? What tributaries flow

\* Called after Mary March, a Red Indian woman who was captured near here, and, after living some time in civilization, died of consumption. Her body was placed in a coffin and brought back to Red Indian lake. It was afterwards seen by Cormack near the mouth of this river, with that of her husband, who was shot at the time of her capture, placed alongside of it by her people.

† Called after Lieut. Buchan, of H.M. brig 'Grasshopper,' who was sent up the Exploits river in the year 1822 (?), in order to open up communication with the Red Indians, with the view of bringing them to civilization.

‡ Called after Shawnadithit, another Red Indian woman, captured on the Exploits. This latter woman lived several years in St. John's, and became quite civilized.

lake; *Cataract brook*, *Paddle brook*, and *Cascade brook*, into Lloyd's pond; *Cormack's brook*,\* and *Red Stone brook*, and several others above Lloyd's pond; *Little Rattling brook*, into Exploits bay; *Peter's river*, into Peter's arm, Bay of Exploits; *Victoria river*, with its numerous tributaries, flowing into Red Indian lake; *South brook*, *West brook*, and *Indian brook*, into Hall's bay.

FLOWING OUT BETWEEN NÔTRE DAME BAY AND THE NORTHERN EXTREME.—*North-east* and *North-west brooks*, into Canada bay; *West brook*, into Hare bay; and *Parker river*, into Pistolet bay.

FLOWING OUT ON THE SOUTHERN COAST, INTO TREPASSEY BAY.—*Biscay Bay river*, into Biscay bay; *North-east river*, *North-west river*, and *Broom river*, into Trepassey harbour.

INTO ST. MARY'S BAY.—*Peter's river*, near Holyrood pond; *Little river* and *Salmonier river*, into Salmonier arm; *Colinet river*, *Rocky river*, with its tributaries; *Hodge Water river* and *Big Barren river* into Colinet arm; *Little Salmonier river*, *Big and Little Barachois rivers*, *Red Head river*, and *Branch river*, on west side of bay; *Point Lance river*, into Bull bay.

INTO PLACENTIA BAY.—*Distress river*, *Cuslot brook*, *Ship Cove river*, *Big and Little Barachois rivers*, *South-east river*,

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into that lake? What are the tributaries of the Exploits above Red Indian lake? Into what bay does the Exploits river empty? What other rivers flow into the same bay? Where does the Gander river empty its waters? What rivers flow into Hall's bay? What rivers flow into Canada bay? Into Hare bay? Where is the Parker river? Name the rivers flowing into St. Mary's bay. Into what arm do Little river and Salmonier river flow? Into what arm do the Colinet and Rocky rivers flow? Where does Point Lance river flow out? Name the rivers flowing into Placentia bay.

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\* Named after Mr. W. E. Cormack, the first white man who crossed the island from east to west.

Mount Cormack, at the head of the Bay East river, is also named after him.

into South-east arm; *North-east river*, into North-east arm; Placentia harbour, Long Harbour river, into Long harbour; Come-by-Chance river, into Come-by-Chance; *North harbour river*, into North harbour; *Black river* and Piper's Hole river, into Piper's hole.

INTO FORTUNE BAY.—*Fortune river*, into Fortune harbour; *Long Harbour river*, into Long harbour; *Salmon river*, into North bay, Belle bay; and *Cinque Isle river*, into Cinque Isle bay.

INTO BAY DESPAIR.—*Little river*, into Little River arm; *Conne river*, into Conne Arm bay; East river, into Bay East; and Bay North river, into Bay North.

BETWEEN BAY DESPAIR AND CAPE RAY.—*Little river*, into Little River arm; *White Bear river*, into White Bear bay; Grandy's brook, into Great Barrisway; *Cuts brook*, west of ditto; *Connoire river*, into Connoire bay; *Cinque Cerf river*, into Cinque Cerf bay; La Poile river, into North bay, La Poile bay; and *Grand Bay brook*, into Grand bay.

FLOWING OUT ON THE WESTERN COAST, BETWEEN CAPES RAY AND ANGUILLE.—Little and Great Codroy rivers.

INTO ST. GEORGE'S BAY.—*False Gulsh brook*, *River brook*, Crabbs river, Middle Barachois river, Robinson's river, Fishel's river, on the south-east shore of the bay; Flat Bay river and Little Barachois, into Flat bay; Harry's river and St. George's river, into the Main gut; *Rivière Blanche*, and *Romain's brook*, on the north side of the bay.

BETWEEN ST. GEORGE'S BAY AND BAY OF ISLANDS.—Ben-

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What rivers empty into Piper's hole? Name the rivers in Fortune bay. Those flowing into Bay Despair. Those between Bay Despair and Grand bay. Where does White Bear river flow into the sea? Where Grandy's brook? Where La Poile river? What two important rivers flow out between Capes Ray and Anguille. Name the rivers in St. George's bay. Where do Harry's brook and St. George's river flow out? Name the rivers in Port-à-Port bay.

noit's river, Bluff Head brook, into Port-à-Port bay, on the eastern side; Lewis brook, Mollegan's brook, and Serpentine river, between Bluff head and South head, Bay of Islands.

INTO BAY OF ISLANDS.—Humber river, into Humber arm; Stone brook, north side of bay; Hinds brook and Coal brook, tributaries of the Humber, into Grand pond.

BETWEEN BAY OF ISLANDS AND CAPE NORMAN.—*Gregory river*, near Cape Gregory; *Trout river*, near Bonne bay; *Deer brook*, into Bonne bay; *St. Paul's river*, into St. Paul's bay; *Stanford river*, into Shallow bay; *Portland creek*, between Sandy bay and Mall bay; *Ponds river*, into Mall bay; *Hawkes river*, into Hawkes bay; *Castor river*, into Castor harbour, St. John's bay; *South river* and *East river*, into St. Barbe bay.

Lakes.—Windsor lake, Virginia Water, Quidi Vidi lake, *Bay Bulls Big pond*, *Long pond*, and *Cochrane pond*, near St. John's; *Snow's pond*, on Snow's river; Hodge water, Big Barren pond, and Wagedigulsiboo Gospen, on the Rocky river; Goose Island pond, on the Dildo river; Spread Eagle pond, on Spread Eagle river; Skin Calin pond, on the Little Salmonier river; Great Gull pond, on the Branch river; Connolly's pond, on the Long Harbour river; besides a great number of others, all in the Peninsula of Avalon.

Terranova lake, *John's pond*, Maccles pond, and Pitts pond, on the Terranova river. *Gambo ponds*, on the *Gambo*

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Where is Serpentine river? What important river flows into the Bay of Islands? Name the rivers flowing between Bay of Islands and Cape Norman. Into what bay does Deer brook empty? Where is St. Paul's river? Where does Ponds river empty? What river empties into St. John's bay? What rivers into St. Barbe bay? What are the names of the principal lakes in the Peninsula of Avalon, and where are they situated? On what river are the Terranova lake, Maccles pond, Pitts pond, &c.? Where is the



*river.* Gander lake, on the Gander river. Red Indian lake, Lloyd's pond, and George IV. lake, on the Exploits proper. *Little Red Indian lake*, on *Little Red Indian river*; *Twin ponds*, on the Badger brook; Costigan's pond, on Cook's brook; *Cormack's pond*, on *Cormack's river*; Paddle pond, on Paddle brook, tributary of the Exploits. Victoria lake, on the Victoria river; *High pond*, and *Strides pond*, on its tributaries; Indian ponds, on the Indian brook; Deer lake, Grand pond, *Addie's pond*, Sandy pond, Birchy ponds, on the Humber proper; Hind's pond, on Hinds brook; and Sheffield pond tributaries. Serpentine lake, on Serpentine river; St. George's pond, and Esquaddégawē Gospen, on Harry's brook; Silver pond and Stag pond, on St. George's river. Stevenson's pond, Dry pond, and Top pond, on Grandy's brook; Temmegan Gospen and Burnt pond, on White Bear river. Long pond, Soulis pond, Brazil pond, Little Burnt pond, Round pond, Ahwachaujeech Gospen, Kikupeg, Godaleick Gospen, Elnuchibeesh Gospen, Pipestone pond, Pettitwick peg, and Island pond, on the Bay East river.

*Koskaekodée*, on the Salmon river. Meel Peg, on Long Harbour river, into Fortune bay. Tit pond and Black River pond, on Black river. Come-by-Chance lake, on Come-by-Chance river.

**Mountain Ranges.**—Chisel Hill range, or Hawkes hills, between St. Mary's bay and the eastern coast.

Gander lake? Name the lakes on the Exploits proper. Name those upon its tributaries. Where is Little Red Indian lake? Where Costigan's pond, Cormack's lake, Paddle pond, &c.? Where is Victoria lake? What other lakes are on Victoria river? Where are the Indian ponds? Name the lakes on the Humber river. Where is Serpentine lake? What lakes are on Harry's brook? On St. George's river? On Grandy's brook? On White Bear river? Name the lakes on the Bay East river. On what river is Koskaekodée? Where is Meel Peg? Where is the Chisel Hill Range

Sawyers hills, and Platform hills, in the Peninsula of Cape St. Mary's.

Black River range, between Black river, in Placentia bay, and Clode sound.

Middle ridge, stretching across between Fortune and Notre Dame bays.

Harpoon hills, near Harpoon brook, on the Exploits. Anneopsquotch range, in the Upper Valley of the Exploits, stretching from George IV. lake, along the south side of the river, and north side of Red Indian lake, nearly to Hind's pond.

The Long Range mountains extend from Cape Ray, in a north-easterly direction, through the whole length of the island, terminating in the Great Northern peninsula.

Cape Anguille range stretches from Cape Anguille to Crabb's brook, south-east side, St. George's bay. Lewis hills, extending from Bluff head to Serpentine lake, east side Port-à-Port bay.

Blo-mi-don mountains, along the south side of Humber arm, Bay of Islands.

**Tolts and Conspicuous Peaks.**—Holyrood, and Renews Butter Pots, and Chisel hill, peaks of the Hawkes range. Spread Eagle peak (Tolt), south of Chapel arm, Trinity bay, Mount Leapie, Grand Rose, and Knock Hour (Tolts), in the Peninsula of Cape St. Mary. Powder Horn

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mountains? What are the hill ranges on Cape St. Mary peninsula? Where does the Black River range lie? Where the middle ridge, and how far does it extend? Where are the Harpoon hills? Where is the Anneopsquotch mountain range? How far does it extend? Where are the Long Range mountains? Where do they commence? What direction do they maintain? Where do they terminate? Where does the Cape Anguille range lie, and how far does it extend? Where are the Lewis hills? Where the Blo-mi-don mountains? Where is Spread Eagle peak? Where are Powder Horn and Centre

hill and Centre hill, head of Bay Bulls arm, Trinity bay. Mount Sylvestre (a Tolt), west end of Meel Peg lake, Lowil hill, near Terranova river; Mount Peyton, west end of Gander lake; Hodge's hill (Tolt), near Badger brook, on the Exploits. Mount Cormack and Through hill, head of Bay East river. Devil's Knob, Stevenson's hill, near the heads of White Bear and Grandy's brooks; Notched hill and Half-way mountain, north side of Red Indian lake; Beothuc mountain, above Red Indian lake, peaks of Anneopsquotch range, George IV. lake; Burnt hill, west end of Hind's hill, and Lobster house (Tolts), near Hind's pond; Mount Sykes and See More (Tolts), near Birchy ponds; Table mountain, near Cape Ray; Mount Howley, near Fishel's river; Cairn mountain, near Flat Bay brook; Hare head, west end of Grand pond; Mount Musgrave, foot of Deer lake; Mount Howe and Horse Chops, near Hare bay, all peaks of the Long range. Clouds mountains, near Canada bay.

**Government.**—The form of government is termed responsible. It consists of a Governor, appointed by the Crown; Executive Council of seven members, chosen from the majority of the representatives of the people, who advise with the Governor upon all matters connected with the State; a Legislative Council, or Upper House, of fifteen

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hills? Mount Sylvestre? What conspicuous peak lies at the west end of Gander lake? Where is Hodge's hill? Where Mount Cormack? What are the peaks of Anneopsquotch range? Where are Hind's hill and Lobster house situated? Where are Mount Sykes and See More tolts? What are the principal peaks of the Long Range mountains? Where are the Clouds mountains? What is the form of government called? How is it constituted? By whom is the Governor appointed? How many members are there in the Executive Council? From whom are they chosen? How many members are there in the Legislative Council, and how are

members, chosen for life; a House of Assembly, or Lower House, of thirty-one members, elected every four years by the voice of the people. From a majority of the latter body are selected the chief officers of the Government, namely, the Colonial Secretary, who is also Secretary of the Executive Council, the Attorney-General, Receiver-General, Solicitor-General, Surveyor-General, Financial Secretary, and Chairman of Board of Works. The judges and other public functionaries, not immediately connected with the Government, are generally appointed for life.

**Divisions.**—There are no regular divisions in Newfoundland, such as counties or townships, owing to the unsettled and, until recently, unknown interior; the only divisions of any kind at present having any existence being the electoral districts of the island, which include only a certain, not well defined, portion of the coast-line, and are generally named from some of the principal bays or settlements within each district. These districts only occupy about two-thirds of the whole coast-line, the remaining third, which includes the whole of the western and northern coasts, and the north-eastern as far south as Cape St. John, with the inhabitants thereof, is at present virtually excluded from the control of the Colonial Government, owing to the unfounded claims asserted and maintained by the French; on which account it is commonly, but very erroneously, called the French shore.

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they chosen? How many members are there in the House of Assembly, and by whom are they chosen? Name the chief officers of the Government. How are the judges, &c., appointed? Are there any divisions in Newfoundland such as in the other British provinces, viz. counties and townships? Why is this the case? What divisions do exist, and what are they called? Are not these entirely confined to the coast-line? How much of it do they embrace? Why is it that the entire coast-line is not included in the

**Electoral Districts.**—These are ten in number, which for convenience I shall divide into three parts, viz. central districts, northern districts, and southern districts.

**CENTRAL DISTRICTS.**—Two, the district of St. John's and the district of Ferryland.

**NORTHERN DISTRICTS.**—Four, the district of Conception bay, the district of Trinity bay, the district of Bonavista bay, and the district of Twillingate and Fogo.

**SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.**—Four, the district of Placentia and St. Mary's, the district of Burin, the district of Fortune bay, and the district of Burgeo and Lapoile.

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electoral franchise? What is this portion of our island generally called? How many electoral districts are there? How are they divided? Name the two central districts. How many northern districts are there? How are they named? How many southern districts are there? How are they named?

## TABULAR ARRANGEMENT.

## CENTRAL DISTRICTS.

| Districts and Divisions of do.                            | Extent.                                                                                                                                                          | Population. | No. of Representatives. | Chief Towns and Population of.              | Remarkable for.                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>St. John's</b><br>ST. JOHN'S EAST.<br>ST. JOHN'S WEST. | Extends from Petty Harbour on the Eastern Coast to Broad Cove in Conception Bay, both inclusive; includes also Great and Little Bell Island, and Kelly's Island. | ..          | ..                      | St. John's,<br>P. 23,890                    | Capital of the Island, seat of Government, extensive commerce, land-locked harbour.                                                                                                          |
|                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                  | 17,811      | 3                       |                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                  | 12,763      | 3                       |                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Ferryland</b>                                          | Extends from Petty Harbour southwards to Cape Race, along the extreme eastern coast.                                                                             | 30,574      | 6                       | Torbay,<br>P. 1363                          | Large fishing village, landing of English troops under Sir Jeoffery Amherst from Lord Colville's fleet in September, 1762, when they marched overland and retook St. John's from the French. |
|                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                  |             |                         | Portugal Cove,<br>Conception Bay,<br>P. 770 | Conception Bay Packet Station, said to have been first settled by Portuguese.                                                                                                                |
|                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                  | 6,419       | 2                       | Bay Bulls,<br>P. 781                        | Large village, extensive shore fishery. French landed here in June, 1762, marched overland and took St. John's; it was again taken and burnt by them under Admiral Richery in 1769.          |
|                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                  |             |                         | Ferryland,<br>P. 636                        | First settled by Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in 1623, but subsequently abandoned by him for Maryland, U.S.A.                                                                         |
|                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                  |             |                         | Renews,<br>P. 852                           | Extensive fishery and some trade.                                                                                                                                                            |

How is the district of St. John's divided? How far does it extend, and what does it include? What is the population of each division? What is the total population of the district? How many representatives has it? What are the names of its chief towns? What are they remarkable for? How far does the district of Ferryland extend? What is its population? How many representatives has it? Name its chief towns. What is there noteworthy or historical about Bay Bulls? What about Ferryland?

## NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

| Districts and Divisions of do.                                                                                                                                                                       | Extent.                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Population. | No. of Representatives. | Chief Towns and Population of.                   | Remarkable for.                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Conception Bay.</b><br><b>HARBOUR MAIN DIVISION.</b><br><br><b>PORTDEGRAVE DIVISION.</b><br><b>HARBOUR GRACE DIVISION.</b><br><br><b>CARBONEAR DIVISION.</b><br><br><b>BAY DE VERDS DIVISION.</b> | Extends from Broad Cove, south side of Conception Bay, to Bay Verds Head on the north side of the bay, including all the arms and inlets of the bay between these two points. The district is divided into five parts. | 7,174       | 2                       | Holy Rood, P. 1073.<br><br>Harbour Main, P. 748. | Large settlement, western shore and Labrador fishery.<br>Ditto ditto                                                                               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 7,919       | 1                       | Brigus, P. 1975.                                 | Thriving town, Labrador and seal fishery.                                                                                                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 13,055      | 2                       | Harbour Grace, P. 6563.                          | Second town of importance in the Island; extensive trade. An attempt was made at settlement in Mosquito Cove near here by one Richard Guy in 1610. |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 5,488       | 1                       | Carbonear, P. 4358.                              | Considerable town, some trade; Labrador cod and seal fishery. Resisted attack of French in 1696.                                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 7,434       | 1                       | Western Bay, P. 957.                             | Large settlement, extensive shore and Labrador fisheries, considerable agriculture.                                                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 41,070      | 7                       | Lower Island Cove, P. 816.                       | Large settlement, people chiefly engaged in Labrador fisheries; good deal of land cleared.                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |             |                         | Bay de Verds, P. 678.                            | Large settlement, Labrador fisheries.                                                                                                              |

How far does the district of Conception bay extend, and what does it include? Into how many parts is it divided? How are these divisions named? What is the population of each? What is the total population of the whole district? How many representatives has it? Name the chief towns in each division, and what they are remarkable for. What do you know of Harbour Grace, and what is there of historical interest attached to it?

NORTHERN DISTRICTS—*continued.*

| Districts and Divisions of do. | Extent.                                                                                                                | Population. | No. of Representatives. | Chief Towns and Population of.                                                                                                   | Remarkable for.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Trinity Bay.</b>            | Extends from Bay Verds Head in Conception Bay to Cape Bonavista, entrance to Bonavista Bay, including all Trinity Bay. | 15,677      | 3                       | Heart's Content, P. 1024.<br><br>Trinity, P. 1359.<br><br>Catalina, P. 1420.                                                     | Terminus of Atlantic cables of N.Y., Nfld., and London Telegraph Co. Large settlement, splendid harbour, extensive fisheries.<br><br>Splendid land-locked harbour, pretty town, good deal of trade; extensive cod and seal fisheries.<br><br>Thriving town, extensive Labrador and seal fisheries.                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Bonavista Bay.</b>          | Extends from Cape Bonavista to Cape Freels, including all the arms, inlets, and islands in Bonavista Bay.              | 13,008      | 3                       | Bonavista, P. 2992.<br><br>King's Cove, P. 566.<br>Salvage, P. 470.<br>Greenspond Island, P. 1268.<br><br>Pool's Island, P. 506. | Large settlement, good deal of land cultivated. Resisted attack of French in 1696. Cape Bonavista, three miles distant, is said to be the first land sighted by Cabot, and named by him.<br><br>Large settlement, extensive fisheries.<br><br>Large settlement, fisheries, &c.<br><br>Great outlet for seal fishery, extensive cod fisheries, good deal of trade.<br><br>Cod and seal fisheries. Great number of islands and rocks in its neighbourhood. |

What is the extent of the district of Trinity bay? What is its population? How many representatives has it? Name the chief towns of importance in the district. What is worthy of note about Heart's Content? What about Trinity? Catalina? How far does the district of Bonavista bay extend? What is its population? How many representatives has it? Name its chief towns. What is there of historical interest connected with Cape Bonavista? What about King's Cove, Salvage, Greenspond, Pool's island?



NORTHERN DISTRICTS—*continued.*

| Districts and Divisions of do. | Extent.                                                                                                         | Population. | No. of Representatives. | Chief Towns and Population of.                                                                                                                                      | Remarkable for.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Twillingate and Fogo.</b>   | Extends from Cape Freels to Cape St. John, including all the bays, arms, inlets, and islands in Notre Dame Bay. | 15,213      | 3                       | Fogo, on Fogo Island, P. 796.<br><br>Twillingate, on Twillingate Island, P. 3071.<br>Herring Neck, New World Island, P. 1009.<br>Tilt Cove, North Side Bay, P. 509. | Large scattered village, very narrow entrance to harbour. Extensive fisheries seal and cod.<br><br>Large settlement, most important one in the district; Labrador and seal fisheries.<br><br>Large straggling settlement, Labrador and shore fishery.<br><br>Rich deposits of copper and nickel ores, Union Mine. |

## SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

|                                  |                                                                                                                                              |       |   |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Placentia and St. Mary's.</b> | Extends from Cape Race to Rushoon, on the western side of Placentia Bay, including Trepassey Bay, St. Mary's Bay, and most of Placentia Bay. | 9,857 | 3 | Trepassey, P. 503.<br><br>St. Mary's, P. 665.<br><br>Placentia, P. (including N.E. and S.E. arms) 1020. | Large village, good fishing outlet. The neighbourhood of Trepassey Bay is a noted place for shipwrecks.<br><br>Principal village in St. Mary's Bay, extensive shore cod fisheries.<br><br>Old French capital, built on a beach of coarse gravel; has two great arms of the sea extending several miles inside the town. It was founded in 1660 by a Frenchman named Gargot, under a grant from Louis XIV., King of France. |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

How far does the district of Twillingate and Fogo extend, and what does it include? What is its population? How many representatives has it? Name its principal settlements. Which is the most important place? What is noteworthy about Tilt Cove? How far does the district of Placentia and St. Mary's extend? What is its population? How many representatives has it? Name the chief towns. What is said of Trepassey? What of St. Mary's? What is there of historical interest relating to Great Placentia?

SOUTHERN DISTRICTS—*continued.*

| Districts and Divisions of do. | Extent.                                                                                                  | Population. | No. of Representatives. | Chief Towns and Population of.                                                                                                                                                | Remarkable for.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Burin</b> ..                | Extends from Rushoon, in Placentia Bay, to Garnish, on the eastern side of Fortune Bay.                  | 7,678       | 2                       | Burin, P. 2210.<br><br>Lamelin, P. 913.<br><br>Grand Bank, P. 864.                                                                                                            | Splendid land-locked harbour, fine scenery, extensive fisheries, trade with St. Pierre.<br>Considerable trade with St. Pierre, chiefly supplying bait to the French bankers.<br>Large town, very tidy, considerable shipbuilding; bait trade with St. Pierre.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Fortune Bay.</b>            | Extends from Garnish to Bonne Bay, west of Bay Despair, including Connaigre, Hermitage, and Bay Despair. | 5,788       | 1                       | Belloram, P. 369.<br>Harbour Britton, P. 386.<br><br>Gaultois, on Long Island, Bay Despair, P. 201.<br><br>Conne, Bay Despair, P. 168.<br>Great Jervis, Bay D'Espoir, P. 121. | Cod and herring fishery, bait trade with St. Pierre.<br>Principal town in the district, large mercantile establishment of Newman and Co., western mail boat station, fine harbour.<br>Trade with Indians, &c., large mercantile establishment of Newman and Co.; cod, herring, and turbot fisheries.<br>Principal Indian settlements; manufacture of hoops, barrels, &c.<br>Herring and cod fisheries, manufacture of barrels, &c. |

How far does the district of Burin extend? What is its population? How many representatives has it? Name the chief places of importance in the district? What do you know about Burin? What about Lamelin? Grand Bank? What is the extent of the district of Fortune bay? What is its population? How many representatives has it? Name the chief settlements. What about Belloram, Harbour Britton, Gaultois? Where is the chief Indian settlement? What of Great Jervis?

SOUTHERN DISTRICTS—*continued.*

| Districts and Divisions of do. | Extent.                                                                                                                              | Population. | No. of Representatives. | Chief Towns and Population of.                                                                                       | Remarkable for.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Burgeo and La Poile.</b>    | Extends from Bonne Bay to Cape Ray, including all the bays and inlets and islands along the southern shore between these two points. | 5,098       | 1                       | East and West Burgeo, P. 830.<br>La Poile, P. 132.<br><br>Rose Blanche, P. 453.<br><br>Channel, Port Basque, P. 593. | Great number of islands; large scattered fishing settlement, considerable trade; large mercantile establishment of De Grovey, Renouf, Clement and Co. (Jersey).<br>Winter cod fishery; good granite for building purposes found here.<br>Most westerly settlement of importance within the electoral districts. Winter cod fishery, Gulf seal fishery, considerable trade with Halifax. |

**Assumed Divisions.**—The four following divisions of the western, northern, and north-eastern coasts, are now merely assumed for the sake of convenience in describing this so-called French shore. The whole would be too extensive to place under one head. Each division includes a nearly equal extent of coast-line, and is named, like the electoral districts, after the principal bays within the division.

**WESTERN DIVISIONS.**—Two, namely, the division of St. George's bay and Port-à-Port, the division of Bay of Islands and Bonne bay.

**NORTH-EASTERN DIVISIONS.**—Two, namely, the division of Hare bay and Pistolet bay, the division of White bay and Canada bay.

What is the extent of Burgeo and La Poile district? What is its population? How many representatives has it? Name the principal settlements within the district? What is remarkable about Burgeo? What about La Poile? Rose Blanche? What of Channel? How many assumed divisions are there of the so-called French shore? How are these named? Name the two western divisions? Name the two north-eastern.

## WESTERN DIVISIONS.

| Divisions.                               | Extent.                                                                                                             | Population. | Chief Settlements.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Worthy of Note.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>St. George's Bay and Port-a-Port.</b> | Extending from Cape Ray to South Head entrance, to Bay of Islands, including all St. George's and Port-a-Port bays. | 2,976       | Codroy Rivers and Village, P. combined, 960.<br><br>Highlands and Crabb's Brook, P. 201.<br><br>Middle Barachois and Robinson's brooks, P. 193.<br>Stephenville, on Rivière Blanche, P. 103.<br>Sandy Point, P. of all Flat Bay, 663. | Excellent land, considerable agricultural settlements, combined with fishing; people manufacture large quantities of butter, spin their own wool, weave it into home-spun of a very durable description; raise large quantities of hay, potatoes, &c.<br><br>Agricultural and fishing settlements combined; the Highlands more exclusively agricultural; soil of superior quality, excellent crops raised, home-made clothing.<br><br>Fishing and agriculture combined; splendid land picturesque settlements, &c.<br><br>This is an entirely agricultural settlement, and one of the most beautiful and picturesque places in Newfoundland.<br><br>Long narrow sandy spit, chief settlement in St. George's Bay, cod and herring fisheries, large trade with Halifax; seal rocks south side of harbour; proposed western terminus of future railway. |
| <b>Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay.</b>     | Extending from South Head to Point Rich, north side of Ingornachois Bay.                                            | 2,601       | Humber Arm, Bay of Islands, P. of all the bay, 1316.<br><br>Bonne Bay, P. 948.                                                                                                                                                        | There are several small scattered settlements along this arm; people principally engaged in Labrador cod fishery during summer and winter; herring fishery in Bay of Islands; two large saw-mills here, much timber manufactured; good marble mouth of Humber river.<br><br>Several small settlements; Labrador cod and winter herring fisheries.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

What is the extent of the division of St. George's bay and Port-a-Port? What is its population? Name its chief settlements. What is there noteworthy about the settlements at Codroy? What about those of the Highlands and Crabb's brook? Of Middle Barachois and Robinson's brooks? What is said of Stephenville? What of Sandy point? How far does the division of Bay of Islands and Bonne bay extend? What is its population? Where are its principal settlements? What is noteworthy about the settlements in Humber arm? What of Bonne bay?

## NORTH-EASTERN DIVISIONS.

| Divisions.                        | Extent.                                                                                                                                  | Population. | Chief Settlements.                                                                                                                     | Worthy of Note.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Hare Bay and Pistolet Bay.</b> | Extending from Point Rich to Cape Rouge, eastern side Northern peninsula, including all the bays, &c., between these two points.         | 1,805       | St. John Island, in St. John's Bay, P. 38.<br><br>Griguet, P. 127.<br>St. Anthony, P. 110.<br>St. Julien, P. 25.<br><br>Croque, P. 41. | There are five French fishing rooms on this island; nine or ten French fishing vessels visit it every summer, carrying on their fishery either on the banks or in the Belle Isle Straits.<br><br>Two French rooms at De Grat's Cove engaged in bank fishery.<br>French fisheries, &c.<br><br>Two French rooms here; six vessels engaged in bank and shore fishery in 1874.<br>Large French fishery carried on from here, both bank and shore. |
| <b>White Bay and Canada Bay.</b>  | Extending from Cape Rouge to Cape St. John, north side entrance to Notre Dame Bay, including all the bays, &c., between these two capes. | 1,272       | Conché, P. 180.<br><br>Englée Island, in Canada Bay, P. 108.<br>Fleur-de-Lis, P. 49.<br><br>La Scie, P. 12.                            | French had eight fishing rooms here, and carried on an extensive fishery, but have lately abandoned the place.<br>French fishery here.<br><br>Three French rooms here; three vessels engaged in the fishery in 1874; catch for all three about 4000 quintals.<br>Four French rooms here; four vessels in 1874; total catch 6000 quintals.                                                                                                     |

How far does the division of Hare bay and Pistolet bay extend, and what does it include? What is its population? Name the chief settlements in the division? What is noteworthy about St. John island? What of Griguet? Of St. Anthony? St. Julien? What is the extent of the division of White bay and Canada bay? What is its population? Name the principal settlements? Do the French carry on their fishery at Conché? What of Englée? Fleur-de-Lis? Of La Scie?

NOTE.—The places where the fish are cured and stored are called *rooms* in Newfoundland.

## USEFUL INFORMATION.

**Climate.**—The climate of Newfoundland is very variable. There are hardly any two places situated 30 miles apart where it is in all respects identically the same. Nevertheless, it ought not to be pronounced, as it frequently has been, an extremely severe one. It is unfair to take the eastern seaboard, more especially the town of St. John's, as a standard for comparison, as the climate on that coast is peculiarly affected by the ice-laden current drifting down from the Arctic Ocean. A glance at the map of Newfoundland will at once satisfy any careful and observant person that the position of St. John's, on the extreme eastern part of the Peninsula of Avalon, stretching far out into the Atlantic, and intercepting, if I may so speak, this cold Arctic current in its course southward, must naturally have a very detrimental effect upon its climate. The immense body of ice annually brought to our shores by this same current chills the atmosphere along the whole coast. After drifting southward, it comes in contact with the tepid waters of the Gulf Stream, when it quickly melts, producing an enormous quantity of vapour, which is brought back to our shores during the summer months in the shape of fog. It frequently envelopes them for some miles inland in its sombre embrace, casting a gloom and a chill over everything, even in midsummer. Along the southern coast also, as far as Cape Ray, fogs are of frequent occurrence; but after leaving the eastern and southern sea-coasts, and advancing into the interior westward, they become more and more rare, and at a distance of 50 or 60 miles from either coast they can hardly be said to have any existence at all. I myself spent four months during the past season in the interior without experiencing a genuine foggy day until reaching within

20 miles of the southern side of the island. During the entire months of July and August the weather in the interior was delightful ; while during the same time, I was informed by a reliable person in La Poile that fogs were very prevalent along the southern shore, and for one whole fortnight in August the sun was obscured by it. The climate of the western coast, in St. George's bay and Bay of Islands, partakes pretty much of the same character as that of the interior, but is, if anything, superior. Fogs here are of rare occurrence, and though the winters are pretty severe, the spring usually opens earlier than in other parts of the island, and the summer heat is considerably more intense. In July, 1873, the thermometer registered  $93^{\circ} +$  in the shade at Sandy point, in St. George's bay. It has been recently shown that the climate on this western coast compares favourably with that at any part of the Dominion of Canada, and is in fact superior, and more equable, than in many parts of that country. On the whole then, our climate, though variable in many places, is not by any means so unfavourable as is generally believed, and it is a notable fact that we never experience anything like the intensity of frost in winter which is felt on the continent in the same latitudes ; neither do we endure the scorching heat of summer to the same extent.

**Soil.**—The soil, like the climate, is very varied ; and it is worthy of remark that the excellence of the former is always attended by the superiority of the latter, and *vice versâ*. Along the southern coast of the island it is generally either extremely poor, or absent altogether, and the same may be said, to a great extent, of the eastern coast. There are, nevertheless, many places on either coast where tolerably good soil occurs ; notably so on the Peninsula of Cape St. Mary's, on the islands in Conception bay, on Random island,

and along the north side of Smith's sound, in Trinity bay, and in Goose Bay, Bonavista bay. But it is not till reaching the great Bay of Nôtre Dame that we come upon any extensive tracts of good land, and then only far in from the ocean, at the heads of some of the arms and inlets in that bay. At the head of Gander bay, along the valley of the Gander river, and on the margins of the Gander lake, there is a very great extent of country all densely timbered; the soil over the greater portion of which is of excellent quality. Again, at the head of the beautiful Bay of Exploits, along the valley of the noble Exploits river, around the shores of Red Indian lake, up to, and even beyond Victoria lake, an immense extent of densely-timbered country spreads over the interior; a very great portion of which is similar to that of the Gander region. The next great tract of good land, and decidedly the most valuable of all, surrounds the bays of St. George and Port-à-Port, on the western side of the island, and also in the valleys of the two Codroy rivers. The soil in many parts of this region is extremely rich in quality, and I believe would compare favourably with any in British North America. There is also a considerable extent of good land in the valley of the Humber river, where probably our finest forest timber grows. Besides these more extensive tracts in the interior and on the west coast, there are many patches of smaller dimensions in either locality where the soil is not much inferior. Judging from its capabilities where agriculture has already been attempted, there is every reason to believe that were the land reclaimed under a proper system of cultivation, and skilled labour introduced, immense tracts of the country are capable of yielding most of the essential necessities of life.

**Timber.**—As already indicated under the head of soil, all the more extensive tracts of good land are usually



covered with forest ; but there are also many other parts of the country well timbered, where the soil is not of such good quality. In fact, with the exception of a belt along the southern coast, the tops of the higher mountain ridges, and those parts occupied by marshes and lakes, the whole country is, or was at one time, covered with woods. The principal varieties of our forest timber are as follows :

#### GENUS PINUS—PINE.

*White Pine* (*Pinus strobus*), *Yellow or Red Pine* (*Pinus resinosa*), *Scrub Pine* (*Pinus Banksiana*), *Black Spruce* (*Abies nigra*), *White Spruce* (*Abies alba*), *Red Spruce* (*Abies rubra*), *Fir* (*Abies balsamea*), called here *Var* ; *Larch* (*Larix Americana*), called *Hackmatack* in New Brunswick ; *Tamarack* in Canada, and very erroneously *Juniper* in Newfoundland.

#### GENUS BETULA—BIRCH.

*White Birch* (*Betula papyracea*), *Yellow Birch* (*Betula excelsa*), called *Witch-hazel* ; *Black Birch* (*Betula lenta*), *Low* and *Alpine Birches*, two inferior varieties (*Betula pumila* et *nana*).

#### GENUS FRAXINUS—ASH.

*White Ash* (*Fraxinus Americana*), *Black Ash* (*Fraxinus sambucifolia*), *Mountain Ash* or *Rowan Tree* (*Pyrus Americana*), called here *Dogwood*.

#### GENUS POPULUS—POPLAR.

*Balsam Poplar* or *Balm of Gilead* (*Populus balsamifera*), *Aspen Poplar* (*Populus tremuloides*).

#### GENUS SALIX—WILLOW.

Several varieties, viz. (*Salix purpurea*, *longifolia*, *repens*, *herbacea*, et *lucida*).

## GENUS ACER—MAPLE.

Two inferior varieties, viz. (*Acer rubrum et spicatum*).

## GENUS ALNUS—ALDERS.

The following varieties (*Alnus incano et viridis*).

## GENUS PRUNUS—CHERRY.

*Choke and Wild Cherry Trees* (*Prunus Virginiana et Pennsylvanica*).

The localities where the more valuable of these trees grow to any extent, and are of the best quality for economic purposes, are those which have been indicated under the two former headings as rejoicing in the most salubrious climate and supporting the finest soil. It is very remarkable that no species of cedar, beech, elm, or oak, have been met with in this country, although they are all common on the continent, and some of these varieties are known even to exist in Cape Breton island. The valuable American white ash is a rare tree here. It has only been met with at a few favoured spots, in the country surrounding St. George's and Port-à-Port bays.

**Geology.**—Under this head it will be sufficient for general information to enumerate the different geological systems known to exist in Newfoundland, with the particular localities where each exhibits itself.

The following column represents the formations as they succeed each other in descending order :

|                  |   |                                                                                        |
|------------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CARBONIFEROUS .. | { | Coal Measures,<br>Millstone Grit,<br>Carboniferous Limestone,<br>Gypsum, Conglomerate. |
| DEVONIAN .. ..   | { | Gaspé Sandstones, &c.                                                                  |
| MIDDLE SILURIAN  | { | Clinton.<br>Medina.                                                                    |

|                    |  |                               |  |                |
|--------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|
|                    |  | Hudson River .. .. .          |  |                |
|                    |  | Utica .. .. .                 |  |                |
|                    |  | Trenton .. .. .               |  | Trenton Group. |
|                    |  | Birdseye and Black River      |  |                |
|                    |  | Serpentines, Chlorite Slates, |  |                |
| LOWER SILURIAN     |  | Diorites, &c. .. .. .         |  | Quebec Group.  |
|                    |  | Sillery Sandstone .. .. .     |  |                |
|                    |  | Levis .. .. .                 |  |                |
|                    |  | Calcareous.                   |  |                |
|                    |  | Potsdam.                      |  |                |
|                    |  | Primordial.                   |  |                |
| HURONIAN .. .. .   |  | Huronian.                     |  |                |
| LAURENTIAN .. .. . |  | Upper and Lower Laurentian.   |  |                |

The Laurentian system, the lowest and oldest, spreads over a great area, probably not far short of two-thirds of the whole island. It was first recognized on the Peninsula of Avalon, between the eastern coast and the Bays of Conception and St. Mary, coming up again on the west side of Placentia bay, where it forms a ridge between Piper's hole and Clode sound; then again in Fortune bay, where striking north-easterly across the country, it comes out on the north side of Bonavista bay, occupying all the intervening country between that bay and the east end of Gander lake, the Terra Nova and Bay East rivers, but its greatest development is along the southern coast, west from Bay Despair, where it occupies the whole shore, with few interruptions, to Cape Ray, reaching nearly up to the mouth of Little Codroy river, on the western coast. From Cape Ray it strikes north-easterly through nearly the entire length of the island, forming the Long Range of mountains. Following this strike it comes out at the head of St. George's bay, crosses the Grand pond and Deer lake, and touches the head of Bonne bay. It occupies all the central part of the Great Northern peninsula, comes out upon the coast between Canada bay and White bay, spreads over an immense extent of country between the Grand pond, Humber river, and the River Exploits, and finally makes its appearance in a small anticlinal fold, at

Indian head, on the north side of St. George's bay. The Huronian system appears to be confined entirely to the eastern part of the island, not having been recognized anywhere westward of Fortune bay. Its greatest development is on the Peninsula of Avalon, where it occupies nearly three-fourths of its whole area. It is largely displayed also on the islands in St. Mary's and Placentia bays, and on the Peninsula of Cape Chapeau Rouge, between Placentia and Fortune bays. Striking north-easterly from Fortune bay, it spreads over a considerable area in the interior, forming a wide belt across to Bonavista bay, where it runs out, occupying most of the islands in the latter bay. The town of St. John's, and in fact nearly all the settlements between Fortune bay on the south and Bonavista bay on the east, are built upon this formation. The well-known Signal Hill sandstone, largely used for building purposes, belongs to the upper portion of it. The primordial Silurian rocks are exhibited only in isolated patches, the most extensive of which are on the Peninsula of Cape St. Mary's, on the west side and around the head of Trinity bay. It forms a fringe also along the south shore of the same bay. In Conception bay it touches on some of the headlands and points on either side, and forms the two Bell islands, and Kelly's island in the bay. It strikes across from Trinity to the south side of Bonavista bay, coming out on the shore between Clode sound and King's cove. A few small detached troughs of these rocks are met with in Fortune bay, on Langley island, and finally some very insignificant patches on the upper valley of the Exploits river. Rocks of lower Silurian age have a very considerable spread, especially on the western side of the island, and on the extreme of the Great Northern peninsula. The Potsdam, Calciferous, and Levis divisions, with a small portion of Sillery, occupy almost the entire Peninsula of Port-à-Port. The rocks of the Long point of the same

peninsula being about the horizon of the Birdseye and Black river formation. The same series, with the exception of the latter, comes in again on the east side of Port-à-Port bay, spreading over most of the country between it and the Grand pond. The Lauzon division of the Quebec group comes in at Bluff head, on the east side of Port-à-Port bay, and has a considerable extent between there and the Humber arm, Bay of Islands. The entire western coast, from this latter bay to its northern limit, the whole of the north coast and the eastern coast of the Northern peninsula, as far south as Canada bay, is occupied by the same series, the Lauzon division being well displayed in many parts of their distribution, especially near Bonne bay, Pistolet bay, and at the head of Hare bay. A small portion of the series comes in on the west side of White bay in Bay Vert, around the shores of Notre Dame bay, and on many of the islands in that bay: the Lauzon division in particular is very largely displayed here. Rocks having all the characteristics of this latter division were recognized on the Gander lake in great volume, and again on the head of the Bay East river, and there is reason to believe they occupy most of the intervening country between these two latter localities. The Lauzon division of the Quebec group, consisting of serpentine rocks associated with dolomites, micrites, &c., is well known throughout North America to be usually more or less metalliferous, and in this respect the Newfoundland rocks are no exception, but, on the contrary, give strong evidence of being rich in metallic ores. Hence it is only reasonable to infer the probability that many parts are destined to become important mining centres.

Organisms typical of middle Silurian age have been recognized at various parts of White bay, and Notre Dame bay, notably at Goat island in the former and New World island in the latter, and at the entrance to the Exploits river. On the upper part of the Exploits, below Red Indian lake, some

graptolites were found which appear to be representative of the Hudson River group, but as we have hitherto been unable to disentangle the complications of that region, we have provisionally assumed the slates which occupy so extensive an area up the valley of the Exploits proper and Victoria river, and striking across to La Poile, as one formation. These slates also occupy the coast and adjacent islands between Gander bay and the Bay of Exploits, and have a considerable spread in the valley of the Gander river. There is reason to believe that a narrow trough of the same slates, connected with the great one of the Exploits valley, runs out at White Bear bay on the southern coast. A very great portion of our finest land and timber is found over the country occupied by this formation. Devonian rocks are displayed to a limited extent on the two small peninsulas of Cape Fox and Cape Rouge, part of the Groais islands, and in a narrow fringe along the eastern shore, striking towards the head of White bay. The Carboniferous, our highest series, is entirely confined to the western portion of the island. It occupies all the country on the south-east side of St. George's bay, between the Long Range mountains and the sea, extending in its line of strike from the mouths of the Codroy rivers to Flat bay. It also forms two separate small troughs on the north side of St. George's bay, one in the valley of Harry's brook, the other between Indian head and the Isthmus of Port-à-Port in the valleys of Rivière Blanche and Romain's brook. A few small detached outliers of Carboniferous rocks are also met with in East bay, Port-à-Port bay, and a narrow strip on the west side of the Long point. It occupies a considerable area on the Humber river, around the shores of Deer lake and the upper half of the Grand pond stretching along the valley of the main river to Sandy pond. Coal is known to exist at several places in this series, and seams apparently of workable thickness, judging

from the outcrops, occur on the Middle Barachois and Robinson's brooks, in St. George's bay. It may also be reasonably expected in some parts of the Humber River trough. As already indicated, the best land and probably the finest part of the country will be found supported by the rocks of the Carboniferous age.

**Economics.**—The metals and economic minerals known to exist in Newfoundland are as follows:—Gold, found only in traces in quartz veins, and associated with iron ore; native silver is said to have been found in Fortune bay. Silver, associated with galena, nickel ores, viz. copper nickel, cloanthite, and millerite. Copper in various forms, viz. native copper, variegated copper ore, grey and yellow sulphurets, copper pyrites, &c.; galena, or sulphuret of lead; graphite, or plumbago; molybdenum. Iron ores in great variety, viz. magnetic, chromic, specular, iron pyrites or sulphuret of iron, iron sand, hæmatite, vivianite or phosphate of iron; manganese and zincblende, coal, and several other less important minerals. Various other important substances, such as marbles, white, black, and variegated, limestone in abundance, barytes, gypsum, shell marl, kaolin clay, brick clays, roofing slates, granites, syenites, serpentines, sandstones, whetstones, steatite, asbestos, petroleum, &c., and many others. The following are the localities where the more important of these substances have been found. Copper ores, at Shoal bay, south of St. John's, in the neighbourhood of St. John's town; at Holyrood, Turk's gut, and Crow's Gulch, in Conception bay; at Tickle harbour, and head of Random sound, in Trinity bay; at Pit Sound island and Bloody bay, Bonavista bay; at Twillingate island, Trump island, New Bay head, Pilley's island, Sunday Cove island, Three arms, Green bay, Burton's pond, Bet's cove and Tilt cove, in the Great Bay of Nôtre Dame. In Mings

Bight, Bay Vert, or Little bay ; on Groais island, in St. Julien harbour, in Goose cove and Howe harbour, Hare bay ; in St. Mary's bay. At Placentia harbour, and La Manche, in Placentia bay ; at Bennoits brook, Lewis brook, and Serpentine river, Port-à-Port bay, and several other localities.

Lead is known near St. John's harbour, in Conception bay, Trinity bay, St. Mary's bay, Placentia bay, principally at La Manche ; in Fortune bay, Bay Despair, on the west coast, at Red Rocks, near Cape Ray ; in East and West bays, Port-à-Port, and other parts of Port-à-Port peninsula, besides various other localities. Iron ores are found on every side of the island, and in all the bays. Nickel is almost invariably found in the serpentines ; but has only been developed in workable quantity at the Union Mine, Tilt cove. Coal, as already stated, in St. George's bay ; petroleum, in Port-à-Port bays, at Cow head, and Cape Rouge peninsula ; gypsum, in immense volume in St. George's bay, and at Great Codroy river. Excellent roofing slates in Smith's sound, and on Random island, Trinity bay ; white and variegated marbles at the mouth of the Humber river, at Canada bay, and other places. Building stones of every description and good quality, limestones, &c., are found in vast profusion at many parts of the island, the latter especially, on the north-eastern and western shores. There are only a few places where the more valuable ores are worked to any extent so far, viz. at the Union Mine, Tilt cove, and at Bet's cove, Nôtre Dame bay. At the former nickel and copper are mined to a large extent ; at the latter, only copper as yet. Lead is worked at La Manche mine, Placentia bay, and at Lead cove, Port-à-Port. The Tilt cove and La Manche mines have been in operation for several years. The other two have been but recently opened, and both give promise of good results.



**Animals.**—The natural history of the animals indigenous to the island is but very little known, and in regard to the varieties of fresh-water fishes our information is most especially defective. The names given below, however, will be found specifically correct, for the most part.

The indigenous mammals of the island are as follows:

#### CERVIDÆ.

*Cariboo* (*Cervus tarandus*) a variety of *Reindeer*, the only representative;\* very abundant in the interior.

#### URSIDÆ—OR THE BEAR TRIBE.

*Black Bear* (*Ursus Americanus*) is the only land representative.

*White*, or *Polar Bear* (*Ursus maritimus*), sometimes met with by our seal hunters on the ice, and have occasionally been seen on the land.

#### CANIDÆ.†

*Wolf* (*Canis lupus*); tolerably abundant in the interior, and frequently makes its way to the seashore.

*Fox* (*Vulpes fulvus*); very abundant all over the island. Several varieties are known to exist, viz. *yellow*, *silver hair*, *patch* and *black foxes*. Of these the *yellow fox* is the most common. The *white* or *Arctic fox* has been met with by sealers occasionally on the ice.

#### MUSTELIDÆ—OR WEASELS.

*Pine Marten* (*Martes abietum*); common in the more densely wooded parts of the country.

\* Two *Moose Deer* (*Alces malchis*) *Elk* have been recently imported from Nova Scotia, and seem to thrive well.

† The origin of the celebrated Newfoundland breed of dogs seems to be extremely obscure. It is improbable that it sprung from an indigenous race; and there appears

to be some evidence to show that the aborigines, unlike the other wild tribes of North America, possessed no dogs; and it has even been asserted that they were ignorant of the existence of such an animal. The pure breed is now rarely to be found.

*Common Weasel* (*Mustela vulgaris*); abundant all over the island.

*Otter* (*Sutra vulgaris*). This species is tolerably common. (There are two species, one frequenting the fresh-water and interior parts of the country, while the other keeps more to the coast and salt water. The latter animal is very much larger than the former. A. M.)

#### PHOCIDÆ—THE SEAL TRIBE.

*Harbour, or Bay Seal* (*Phoca litorea*), common during the summer months in all the great bays. It brings forth its young (whelps) on many of the numerous rocky ledges around the coast, in the month of June. This seal frequently ascends some of our larger rivers, and is found on many of the great interior lakes.

*Harp Seal* (*Phoca Greenlandica*), by far the most abundant variety. It visits our shores annually during the early spring months, on the Arctic ice floe, upon which it brings forth its young. It is met with in vast numbers by our seal hunters, and is the great object of their search. The fat of the young Harp Seal, when rendered out, produces the finest quality of seal oil.

*Hooded Seal* (*Stenmatopus cristatus*), like the former, visits the island, and whelps on the ice floe every spring. It is not, however, nearly so abundant as the preceding variety, nor is its fat of so good a quality for the manufacture of oil, but the skins are more valuable.

*Square Flipper* (*Phoca barbata*); variety rather rare, but sometimes met with on the ice floe.

*Walrus, or Morse* (*Trichechus rosmarus*), frequently met with by the sealers.

## MURIDÆ—THE RAT TRIBE.

*Brown Rat* (*Mus decumanus*); exceedingly abundant in all inhabited parts of the island, and evidently imported from Europe.

*Common Mouse* (*Mus musculus*); very common, and no doubt also imported.

*Field Mouse* (*Arvicola arvalis*); not so common, probably an indigenous variety.

## CASTORIDÆ—OR BEAVER.

*Common Beaver* (*Castor fiber*); very abundant in many parts of the island.

*Musk Rat* (*Fiber zebethicus*); extremely abundant in our ponds and rivers.

## LEPORIDÆ—OR HARE.

*Arctic Hare* (*Lepus Arcticus*); tolerably common in many parts of the island.

*American Hare* (*Lepus Americanus*). This variety was imported from Nova Scotia some ten years since, and has now become very abundant, especially on the Peninsula of Avalon.

## CETACEA—THE WHALE TRIBE.

Of the *Delphinidæ* several varieties are common on our shores, which are known to fishermen by the following names: *Porpoise*, *Black fish*, *Round head*, *Herring hog*, and *Puffing pig*.

Of the *Balenidæ*, or Whales proper, two or three varieties frequent our shores, especially during the summer season.

**Birds.**—The following list of our birds, both indigenous and migratory, is taken from an article in the 'Canadian Naturalist,' by Mr. Henry Reeks,\* F.L.S.

\* Mr. Henry Reeks, F.L.S., a distinguished ornithologist, spent two years on our western coast collecting and determining native specimens of birds. The result of his labours was published in the 'Ornithologist,'

## FALCONIDÆ—THE FALCON TRIBE.

*Pigeon Hawk* (*Falco columbarius*, *Linn.*); a summer migrant, tolerably common.

*Greenland Falcon* (*F. candicans*, *Gmelin*); a winter migrant; called in Newfoundland the "White Hawk."

*American Sparrow Hawk* (*F. Sparverius*, *Linn.*); a summer migrant.

*American Goshawk* (*Astur atricapillus*, *Wilson*); uncertain.

*Cooper's Hawk* (*Accipiter Cooperi*, *Bonap.*); a summer migrant, not common.

*Sharp-shinned Hawk* (*A. fuscus*, *Gmelin*); a summer migrant, not common.

*Red-tailed Hawk* (*Buteo borealis*, *Gmelin*); a summer migrant, not common.

*Black Hawk*, or *Buzzard* (*Archibuteo Sancti-Johannis*, *Gmelin*); common, a summer migrant.

*American Hen Harrier* (*Circus Hudsonius*, *Linn.*); uncertain.

*Bald*, or *White-headed Eagle* (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, *Linn.*); called by the fishermen the "Grepe." Tolerably common, a summer migrant.

*American Osprey*, or *Fish Hawk* (*Pandion Carolinensis*, *Gmelin*); a summer migrant, pretty common.

## STRIGIDÆ—OR OWL TRIBE.

*American Barn Owl* (*Strix praticola*, *Bonap.*); rare, probably a summer migrant.

*Great Horned Owl* (*Bubo Virginianus*, *Gmelin*); not uncommon, a summer migrant; called here the "Cat Owl."

and afterwards copied into the 'Canadian Naturalist.' He is the only authority I know of upon Newfoundland birds. His list includes most, if not all, of our birds, and must prove interesting to

naturalists and sportsmen. I am indebted to the Rev. M. Harvey, of St. John's, for the 'Canadian Naturalist' containing this article, and also for much useful information.

*Mottled Owl*, or *American Screech Owl* (*Scops asio*, *Linn.*); tolerably common, a summer migrant.

*American Long-eared Owl* (*Otus wilsonianus*, *Lesson*); a summer migrant, not common.

*American Short-eared Owl* (*Brachyotus cassini*, *Brewer*); rather more common than the last, a summer migrant.

*Barred Owl* (*Syrinx nebulosus*, *Forster*); apparently a summer migrant, but not common.

*Saw-whet Owl* (*Nyctale acadia*, *Gmelin*); a summer migrant, not uncommon.

*Snowy Owl* (*Nyctea nivea*, *Daudin*); tolerably common, and probably remains throughout the year; called here the "White Owl." I have only seen this bird in winter.

*Hawk Owl* (*Surnia ulula*, *Linn.*); perhaps the most common owl in Newfoundland, remains throughout the year.

#### PICIDÆ—OR WOODPECKER.

*Hairy Woodpecker*, or *Sapsucker* (*Picus villosus*, *Linn.*); tolerably common, does not migrate.

*Downy Woodpecker*, or *Sapsucker* (*P. pubescens*, *Linn.*); very common, and non-migratory.

*Black-headed Three-toed Woodpecker* (*Picoides arcticus*, *Swains.*); tolerably common throughout the year.

*Banded Three-toed Woodpecker* (*Picoides hirsutus*, *Vieill.*); not so common, but non-migratory.

*Black Woodcock*, or *Logcock* (*Hylotomus pileatus*, *Linn.*); called "Great Black Woodpecker" here, probably a summer migrant.

*Flicker* (*Colaptes auratus*, *Linn.*); a summer visitor; called here the "English Woodpecker."

#### CYPSELIDÆ—THE SWIFTS.

*American Chimney Swallow* (*Chaetura pelagica*, *Linn.*); apparently rare, a summer migrant.

*American Night Hawk* (*Chordeiles popetice*, *Vieill.*); a summer migrant.

## ALCEDINIDÆ—THE KINGFISHERS.

*Belted Kingfisher* (Ceryle alcyon, Linn.); tolerably common during the summer months.

## TYRANNIDÆ—THE TYRANT FLYCATCHERS.

*King Bird*, or *Bee Martin* (Tyrannus Caroliensis, Linn.); a summer migrant, tolerably abundant.

*Pewee* (Sayornis fuscus, Gmelin); a summer migrant, not common.

*Wood Pewee* (Contopus virens, Linn.); a summer migrant, not common.

*Least Flycatcher* (Empidonax minimus, Baird); scarce, a summer migrant.

*Green-crested Flycatcher* (Empidonax Acadicus, Gmelin); not very common, a summer migrant.

*Yellow-bellied Flycatcher* (Empidonax flaviventris, Baird); apparently a common summer migrant.

## TURDIDÆ—THE THRUSHES.

*Hermit Thrush* (Turdus Pallasi, Cabanis); a common summer visitor and tolerably good songster.

*Wilson's Thrush* (T. fuscescens, Stephens); a summer migrant, not so common as the preceding.

*Olive-backed Thrush* (T. Swainsoni, Cab.); a pretty common summer migrant. I think this is the bird known here as "Fauvet."

*Migratory Thrush*, or *American Robin* (T. migratorius, Linn.); a summer migrant, one of the most common of our birds; called here "Robin," but more commonly "Blackbird."

*Blue Bird* (Sialia sialis, Linn.); uncertain.

*Ruby-crowned Wren* (Regulus calendula, Linn.); not uncommon, a summer migrant.

## SYLVICOLIDÆ—THE WARBLERS.

*American Titlark* (*Authus Ludovicianus*, *Gmelin*); a summer migrant, doubtful whether it breeds in the island.

*Black and White Creeper* (*Mniotilta varia*, *Linn.*); apparently a common summer migrant.

*Maryland Yellow-throat* (*Geothlypis trichas*, *Linn.*); a common summer migrant.

*Nashville Warbler* (*Helminthophaga ruficapilla*, *Wilson*); a summer migrant, but apparently rare.

*Oven Bird, or Golden-crowned Thrush* (*Seiurus aurocapillus*, *Linn.*); a summer migrant, but not common.

*Black-throated Green Warbler* (*Dendroica virens*, *Gmelin*); a tolerably common summer migrant.

*Yellow-rumped Warbler* (*Dendroica coronata*, *Linn.*); a common summer migrant.

*Bay-breasted Warbler* (*D. Castanea*, *Wilson*); a summer migrant, tolerably common.

*Chestnut-sided Warbler* (*D. Pennsylvanica*, *Linn.*); a summer migrant, tolerably common.

*Black-poll Warbler* (*Dendroica striata*, *Forster*); apparently not uncommon in summer.

*Yellow Warbler* (*D. æstiva*, *Gmelin*); a common summer migrant; called in Newfoundland the "Yellow Hammer."

*Yellow Red-poll Warbler* (*D. palmarum*, *Gmelin*); an early spring migrant, tolerably common.

*Black and Yellow Warbler* (*D. maculosa*, *Gmelin*); an early migrant, tolerably common.

*Green Black-cap Flycatcher* (*Myiodioctes pusillus*, *Wilson*); a summer migrant, not common.

*Canada Flycatcher* (*Myiodioctes Canadensis*, *Linn.*); a summer migrant, not very common.

*American Red Start* (*Setophaga ruticilla*, *Linn.*); a summer migrant, rather scarce; called here "Goldfinch."

## HIRUNDINIDÆ—THE SWALLOWS.

*Barn Swallow* (*Hirundo horeorum*, *Barton*); a rare summer migrant.

*Cliff Swallow* (*H. lunifrons*, *Say*.); also a rare summer migrant.

*White-bellied Swallow* (*H. bicolor*, *Vieill.*); a very common summer migrant.

*Bank Swallow*, or *Sand Martin* (*Cotyle riparia*, *Linn.*); a very rare migrant.

*Purple Martin* (*Progne purpurea*, *Linn.*); a very rare migrant.

## LANIADÆ—THE SHRIKES.

*Great Northern Shrike*, or *American Butcher Bird*\* (*Collyrio borealis*, *Vieill.*); visits the island periodically, but appears rare.

*Yellow-throated Flycatcher* (*Vireo florifrons*, *Vieill.*); a tolerably common summer migrant.

## LICTRICHIDÆ.

*Winter Wren* (*Troglodytes hyemalis*, *Vieill.*); common, and resident throughout the year.

## CERTHIADÆ—CREEPERS.

*American Creeper* (*Certhia Americana*, *Bonap.*); apparently a summer migrant, but not common.

*Red-bellied Nuthack* (*Sitta Canadensis*, *Linn.*); perhaps a resident, but certainly rare.

\* The Butcher Bird, or as it is also called in Canada, the Moose Bird, is not a migratory bird, but remains throughout the year. The bird which Mr. Reeks describes under the head of *Corvidæ* as the *Canada Jay* (*Perisoreus Canadensis*, *Linn.*), I believe to be the same bird.

I am well acquainted with this bird and its familiar habits, which he describes exactly. I have always known it as the Butcher Bird, a true Shrike. Nevertheless, it is called by the Newfoundlanders generally, a "Jay."



## PARIDÆ.

*Black-cap Titmouse* (*Paris atricapillus*, *Linn.*); common, and resident throughout the year.

*Hudsonian Tit* (*P. Hudsonicus*, *Forster*); common, and non-migratory.

## FRINGILLIDÆ—FINCHES.

*American Pine Grosbeak* (*Pinicola Canadensis*, *Briss.*); common throughout the year.

*Yellow Bird*, or *Thistle Bird* (*Chrysomitris tristis*, *Linn.*); a common summer migrant.

*Pine Finch* (*C. pinus*, *Wilson*); a summer migrant, not common.

*American Crossbill* (*Curvirostra Americana*, *Wilson*); common throughout the year; called in some parts of the island "Large Spruce Bird."

*White-winged Crossbill* (*C. leucoptera*, *Gmelin*); common throughout the year; called here "Spruce Bird."

*Mealy Redpole* (*Ægiothus linaria*, *Linn.*); very common, and does not migrate; called here "Alder Bird."

*Snow Bunting* (*Plectrophanes nivalis*, *Linn.*); very common in winter; called "Snow Bird."

*Savannah Sparrow* (*Passerculus Savanna*, *Wilson*); abundant throughout the summer.

*White-crowned Sparrow* (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*, *Forster*); a common summer migrant.

*White-throated Sparrow* (*Z. albicollis*, *Gmel.*); a common summer migrant.

*Snow Bird* (*Quonco hyemalis*, *Linn.*); a tolerably common summer migrant.

*Chipping Sparrow* (*Spirella socialis*, *Wilson*); a common summer migrant.

*Fox-coloured Sparrow* (*Passerella iliaca*, *Merrem*); a very common summer migrant; called here the "Hedge Sparrow."

## ICTERIDÆ.

*Rusty Blackbird* (*Scolecophagus ferrugineus*, *Gmelin*); a regular and common summer migrant.

*Crow Blackbird* (*Quiscalus versicolor*, *Linn.*); a rare summer migrant.

## CORVIDÆ—OR CROWS.

*American Raven* (*Corvus carnivorus*, *Bartram*); common throughout the year.

*American Crow* (*C. Americana*, *Audubon*); a common summer migrant; called here the "Otter Crow."

*Blue Jay* (*Cyanura cristata*, *Linn.*); a summer migrant, not common; called here the "Silken Jay."

*Canada Jay* (*Perisoreus Canadensis*, *Linn.*); common throughout the year. This is the bird which, from Mr. Reeks' description, exactly resembles the *American Butcher Bird*, or *Shrike* (*Collyrio borealis*).

## TETRAONIDÆ—GROUSE TRIBE.

*Canada Grouse*, or *Spruce Partridge* \* (*Tetrao Canadensis*, *Linn.*); a very rare and uncertain visitor from the mainland.

*Willow Grouse* (*Lagopus albus*, *Gmelin*); common throughout the year. This is our well-known game bird, erroneously called in Newfoundland the "Partridge."

*Rock Ptarmigan* (*Lagopus rupestris*, *Gmelin*); a truly Alpine species in Newfoundland, non-migratory, inhabiting only the highest and barest mountain ridges; it is called here "Rock" or "Mountain Partridge."

## ARDEIDÆ—HERONS.

*American Bittern* (*Botaurus lentiginosus*, *Montague*); a summer migrant, pretty common.

\* I never heard of this bird on the eastern side of the island, but within the last few weeks some ten

or a dozen live birds have been imported from Nova Scotia.

## CHARADRIDÆ—PLOVER.

*American Golden Plover* (*Charadrius Virginicus*, *Borek*); visits the island in great numbers during the autumnal migration, but rarely, if ever, in the vernal; does not breed here.

*Killdeer* (*Ægialitis vociferous*, *Linn.*); not so common as the preceding.

*Ring Plover*, or *Semipalmater Plover* (*Ægialitis semipalmatus*, *Bon.*); a summer migrant, breeding on the island.

*Piping Plover* (*Ægialitis melodus*, *Ord.*); apparently a common summer migrant. This and the preceding are called here "Beech Birds."

*Grey Plover*, or *Black-bellied Plover* (*Squatarola helvetica*, *Linn.*); very common in the fall.

## HÆMATOPODIDÆ.

*Turnstone* (*Streptilas interpres*, *Linn.*); abundant on the seashore in the fall, and generally so fat that they are called by the fishermen "Fat oxen."

## PHALAROPODIDÆ.

*Red Phalarope* (*Phalaropus fulicarius*, *Linn.*); sometimes tolerably common; called here the "Gale Bird."

## SCOLOPACIDÆ—SNIPE.

Mr. Reeks thinks the *American Woodcock* (*Philohela minor*, *Gmelin*) might be found in some parts of the island; but I have never seen or heard of its existence anywhere. One single specimen of the *European Woodcock* (*Scolopax rusticola*, *Linn.*) was killed some years since near St. John's.

*Wilson's Snipe* (*Galinago Wilsoni*, *Jemm.*); a common summer migrant.

*Gray Snipe* (*Macrorhamplus grisens*, *Gmelin*); a summer migrant.

*Grayback Robin Snipe*, or *Knot* (*Tringa canutus*, *Linn.*); a periodical visitor.

*Purple Sandpiper* (*Tringa maritima*, *Brunnich*); a summer migrant.

*American Dunlin* (*Tringa Alpina* var. *Americana*, *Cassin*); a summer migrant.

*American Jack Snipe* (*Tringa maculata*, *Vieill.*); a summer migrant, and tolerably common.

*Least Sandpiper* (*T. Wilsonii*, *Nuttall*); a common summer migrant.

*Bonaparte's Sandpiper* (*T. Bonapartii*, *Schlegel*); a common summer migrant.

*Sanderling* (*Calidris arenaria*, *Linn.*); visits Newfoundland periodically.

*Semipalmated Sandpiper* (*Ereunetes petrificatus*, *Illiger*); a common visitor in summer.

*Stilt Sandpiper* (*Macropalama hunantopus*, *Bon.*); not very common.

*Willet* (*Syniphemia semipalmata*, *Gmelin*); common in the fall.

*Tell Tale*, or *Stone Snipe* (*Gambetta melanolenca*, *Gmelin*); a summer migrant, but not very common.

*Yellow Legs*, or *Yellow-shanked Sandpiper* (*Gambetta flairpes*, *Gmelin*); a very common summer migrant; called in Newfoundland "Twillick," "Twillet," and "Nausary."

*Solitary Sandpiper* (*Rhyacophilus solitarius*, *Wilson*); not uncommon in summer.

*Spotted Sandpiper* (*Tringoides macularius*, *Linn.*); a common summer migrant; called here "Wagtail."

*Bartram's Sandpiper* (*Aetiturus Bartramin*, *Wilson*); a periodical visitor.

*Buff-breasted Sandpiper* (*Tryngites rufescens*, *Vieill.*); a summer migrant, not common.

*Marbled Godwit* (*Limosa fedoa*, *Linn.*); a periodical visitor.

*Hudsonian Godwit* (*L. Hudsonica*, *Latham*); a common summer visitor. This and the preceding are called here "Dotterels."

*Long-billed Curlew* (*Numericus longirostus*, *Wilson*); a periodical migrant, only plentiful in the fall.

*Hudsonian Curlew* (*N. Hudsonicus*, *Latham*); equally common with the former; called here by the fishermen "Jack Curlew," or "Turkey Curlew."

*Esquimaux Curlew* (*N. borealis*, *Forster*); the most common of all our curlews, but only plentiful in the fall. It is very doubtful if any of the curlews breed on the island.

*Virginian Rail* (*Rallus Virginianus*, *Linn.*); a very rare summer migrant.

*Common American Rail* (*Porsana Carolina*, *Vieill.*); a summer migrant, but rare.

*American Coot* (*Fulica Americana*, *Gmelin*); a very doubtful migrant.

#### ANATIDÆ—DUCKS.

The *American Swan* (*Cygnus Americanus*, *Sharpless*), the *Snow Goose* (*Anser hyperboreus*, *Pallas*), and the *White-fronted Goose* (*A. gambeli*, *Hartland*), are mentioned as having been seen on the island by Mr. Reeks; but if such is the case, they must have been very rare stragglers. I have never seen or heard of them here.

*Canada Goose* (*Bernicla Canadensis*, *Linn.*); a very common and regular summer visitant, which breed in the interior.

*Brent Goose* (*Bernicla brenta*, *Stephens*); tolerably common on the southern shore in summer.

*Mallard*, or *Common Wild Duck* (*Anas boschas*, *Linn.*); very rare. I have never heard of it on the island.

*Black Duck* (*Anas obscura*, *Gmelin*). This is the most common of all our ducks, very abundant in some parts during the early fall; some few remain near the sea coast throughout the winter.

*Pintail Duck* (*Dafila acuta*, Linn.); very rare; known here as the "Long-tailed Duck."

*Green-winged Teal* (*Nettion Carolinensis*, Gmelin); a summer migrant, not very common.

*Blue-winged Teal* (*Querquedula discors*, Linn.); very rare.

*Shoveller* (*Spatula clypeata*, Linn.); a summer migrant, not very common; called here the "Pond Diver."

*Gadwall*, or *Gray Duck* (*Chanelasmus streperus*, Linn.); rare, and does not breed on the island.

*Baldpate*, or *American Widgeon* (*Mareca Americana*, Gmelin); a common summer migrant.

*Scaup Duck*, or *Big Blackhead* (*Fulix marila*, Linn.); a very rare straggler on the north-west coast.

*American Scaup Duck* (*Fulix affinus*, Eyton); occasionally shot in spring and fall.

*Ring-necked Duck* (*F. collaris*, Donovan); equally rare with the preceding species.

*American Golden-eye* (*Bucephala Americana*, Bon.); a very common summer migrant; called here the "Pie Duck."

*Buffel-headed Duck*, or *Butter Ball* (*B. albeola*, Linn.); rare; called here the "Spirit Duck."

*Harlequin Duck* (*Histrionicus torquatus*, Linn.); a common summer migrant; called in Newfoundland "Lords" and "Ladies."

*Long-tailed Duck* (*Harelda glacialis*, Linn.); very common along the coast in the fall and spring, and sometimes during the winter; called here by the fishermen "Hounds," from the fancied resemblance of their cry to that of a pack of hounds in full chase.

*Velvet Duck* (*Malanetto velvetina*, Cassin); common throughout the summer. Provincial name, "White-winged Diver."

*Surf Duck* (*Pelionetta perspicillata*, Linn.); common

during the migratory season. Provincial name, "Bottle-nosed Diver."

*American Scoter* (*Edemia Americana*, *Swainson*); very common throughout the year; called here the "Sleepy Diver."

*American Eider Duck* (*Somateria mollissima*, *Linn.*); very abundant sometimes during the fall and winter along the coast. It is called the "Sea Duck," or "Big Saltwater Duck," here.

*King Eider* (*S. spectabilis*, *Linn.*); rather rare; called the "King Duck" in Newfoundland.

*Goosander* (*Mergus Americanus*, *Cassin*); a summer migrant and tolerably common; called here the "Gosgard."

*Red-breasted Merganser* (*M. serrator*, *Linn.*); a very common summer migrant. Provincial name, "Shell Bird."

*Hooded Merganser* (*Lophodites cucullatus*, *Linn.*); a very rare bird. I have only seen two specimens of it.

#### PROCELLARIIDÆ.

*Fulmar Petrel* (*Procellaria glacialis*, *Linn.*); apparently common in its migrations.

*Leach's Petrel* (*Thalassidroma Leachi*, *Temn.*); tolerably common.

*Wilson's Stormy Petrel* (*T. Wilsoni*, *Bon.*); appears to be common.

*Stormy Petrel*, or *Mother Cary's Chicken* (*T. pelagica*, *Linn.*); a common summer migrant.

*Great Shearwater* (*Puffinus major*, *Faber*); tolerably common on some parts of the coast.

*Sooty Shearwater* (*P. fuliginosus*, — ?); common on the banks of Newfoundland.

*Manx Shearwater* (*P. Anglorum*, *Ray*); tolerably common in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

## LARIDÆ—THE GULL TRIBE.

*Pomarine Skau* (*Stercorarius pomarinus*, *Temn.*); common, especially in the fall.

*Arctic Skau* (*S. parasiticus*, *Linn.*); most common in spring and fall.

*Buffon's Skau* (*S. cephus*, *Brünn*); appeared to be rather a rare periodical migrant.

*Glaucous Gull* (*Larus glaucus*, *Brünn*); tolerably common in its periodical migrations; called the "Large Ice Gull."

*White-winged Gull* (*L. leucopterus*, *Faber*); like the preceding, a periodical migrant, most common in the fall.

*Great Black-backed Gull* (*Larus marinus*, *Linn.*); a common summer migrant; provincial name, "Saddle Back."

*Herring Gull* (*L. argentatus*, *Brünn*); abundant throughout the summer; called here the "Blue Gull."

*Ring-billed Gull* (*L. Delawareensis*, *Ord.*); common throughout the summer; provincial name, "Squeezy Gull."

*Bonaparte's Gull* (*Chroicocephalus Philadelphia*, *Ord.*); doubtful.

*Kittiwake Gull* (*Rissa tridactylus*, *Linn.*); tolerably common; called here the "Ticklace."

*Ivory Gull* (*Pagophila eburnea*, *Gmelin*); a very rare migrant.

*Sabine's Gull*, or *Fork-tailed Gull* (*Xema Sabinii*, *Sabine*); a periodical visitor, but not common.

*Caspian Tern* (*Sterna caspia*, *Pallas*); a tolerably common summer migrant; called by the fishermen the "Mackerel Bird."

*Wilson's Tern* (*Sterna Wilsoni*, *Bonap.*); a very abundant species.

*Arctic Tern* (*S. macrura*, *Nauman*); I think confounded with the former; both called here "Steerings."

*Least Tern* (*S. frenata*, *Gambel*); apparently very rare.



## SULIDÆ.

*Common Gannet* (*Sula passana*, Linn.); a common summer migrant.

## PHALACROCORACIDÆ—THE CORMORANTS.

*Common Cormorant* (*Graculus carbo*, Linn.); a summer migrant, very abundant on some parts of the coast; known as the "Shag."

*Double-crested Cormorant* (*G. dilophus*, Swain.); equally abundant with the preceding.

## COLYMBIDÆ—DIVERS.

*Loon*, or *Great Northern Diver* (*Colymbus torquatus*, Brünn); a very common summer migrant; called here "Loe." There is another Loon, or as it is called here "Waubbe," which Mr. Reeks thinks is the same bird in its immature plumage. (I believe them to be quite distinct species.—A. M.)

*Red-throated Diver* (*C. Septentrionalis*, Linn.); a tolerably common summer migrant; this bird is called here "Carbrace."

## ALCIDÆ—AUKS.

*Great Auk* (*Alca impennis*, Linn.); once abundant, especially on the Funks islands, but now totally extinct; it was called here "Penguin."

*Razor-billed Auk* (*Alca torda*, Linn.); common throughout the summer and fall; called here the "Tinker."

*Common Puffin* (*Mormon Arcticus*, Linn.); a very common summer migrant, well known on the eastern coast as the "Bacalieu Bird."

*Black Guillemot* (*Uria grylle*, Linn.); a very common summer migrant; known as the "Sea Pigeon."

*Common Guillemot*, or *Murre* (*U. lomvia*, Brünn); a very

common periodical migrant; known as the "Murr," and "Turr."

*Thick-billed Guillemot* (*U. arra, Pallos*); equally common with the preceding; also called "Turr."

*Little Auk* (*Mergulus alle, Linn.*); a common periodical migrant. Provincial name, "Bull Bird."

### Fishes.

#### GADIDÆ—OR COD.

Several varieties, Cod, Haddock, and Ling being the most common and most abundant.

#### PLEURONECTIDÆ—THE FLOUNDERS.

Several varieties, viz. *Halibut, Turbot, Plaice, Sole, &c.*

#### SALMONIDÆ.

A great many varieties, viz. *Salmon, Trout, Caplin, Smelts, &c.*, all common and abundant on our shores during summer. Trout of several varieties are found in almost all the fresh-water rivers and lakes in the island; while salmon resort to all the larger rivers during the spawning season.

#### CLUPÆIDÆ—THE HERRING TRIBE.

Of this tribe the *Herring* only visits us. The Labrador herring, so well known, which swarms upon that coast at certain seasons of the year, is ranked among the finest fish of its kind in the world.

#### SCOMBERIDÆ—THE MACKEREL TRIBE.

*Mackerel* were at one time very abundant around our coast, but have become very scarce of late years.

The *Xiphias*, or *Swordfish*, belonging to the same family, is occasionally seen.

## MURENIDÆ—THE EEL TRIBE.

*Eels* are abundant, both in our fresh-water rivers and lakes, and also in the salt water.

## SELACHII—SHARKS AND RAYS.

*Sharks* are sometimes plentiful during the summer months on our coasts.

*Dog-fish*, another member of the family, are abundant.

The *Fox Shark*, or *Thresher*, is not uncommon.

*Rays* (called here *Maiden Ray*) are pretty plentiful.

## FUSTULARIDÆ—PIPE-MOUTHED FISHES.

A small fish, known here as the *Billfish*, is most probably the British (*Centriseus scolopax*) *Sea Snipe*, *Sea Trumpet*, or *Bellows Fish*.

Many other fish are met with all around the island, which are little known. Amongst these may be mentioned *Gurnards*, *Sculpins*, *Wolf-fish*, *Cat-fish*, *Lump-fish*, *Lance*, *Sticklebacks*, *Minnows*, &c. *Sturgeon* have been occasionally caught.

## CRUSTACEANS.

*Lobsters* and *Crabs* are abundant all around the coast.

## MOLLUSCA.

The common *Squid* (*Soligo*) is extremely abundant during certain months of the summer. A huge *Decapod*, which has been named *Architeuthis monachus* (*Prof. Verril*), has been frequently met with.

**Insects.**—*Butterflies* of several varieties are common. *Moths*, *House-flies*, *Dragon-flies*, *Wild Bees*, *Wasps*, *Mosquitoes*, *Beetles*, *Centipedes*, a variety of *Hornets*, and a host of others too numerous and too well known to require particular description.

The paucity of indigenous animals is very remarkable, as compared with the neighbouring continent. It will be seen by the foregoing list that Squirrels, Mink, Porcupine, Skunk, Lynx, and several other creatures common to the continent, have no existence in Newfoundland; and that reptiles of all descriptions are totally absent. Our lakes and rivers, which teem with several beautiful varieties of Trout, are singularly destitute of the many species of fish which inhabit the great Canadian lakes and rivers, such as Lake Trout, Pike, Garfish, Whitefish, Pickerel, and Maskinonge. Many birds also common on the mainland never visit the island.

## AREA, ETC., OF PRINCIPAL LAKES SURVEYED.

| Name of Lake.        | Situation.           | Height<br>above<br>Sea Level. | Length<br>in<br>Statute<br>Miles. | Area in<br>Square<br>Miles. |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                      |                      | feet.                         |                                   |                             |
| Grand Pond .. ..     | On the Humber ..     | 50                            | 56                                | 192*                        |
| Red Indian Lake ..   | On the Exploits ..   | 468                           | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$                  | 69                          |
| Gander Lake .. ..    | On the Gander River  | 75                            | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$                  | 44                          |
| Deer Lake .. ..      | On the Humber ..     | 10                            | 16                                | 24                          |
| Sandy Pond .. ..     | " "                  | 69                            | 6                                 | 17                          |
| Victoria Lake .. ..  | On Victoria River .. | 1160                          | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$                  | 16                          |
| Hind's Pond .. ..    | On the Humber ..     | ?                             | 8                                 | 14                          |
| Round Pond .. ..     | On Bay East River    | 631                           | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$                   | 14                          |
| Sheffield Pond .. .. | On the Humber ..     | 185                           | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$                   | 10                          |
| Terranova Lake ..    | On Terranova River   | 274                           | 7                                 | 9                           |
| George IV. Lake ..   | On the Exploits ..   | 1237                          | 5                                 | 8                           |
| Pettitwick Peg .. .. | On Bay East River    | ?                             | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$                   | 8                           |
| St. George's Pond .. | On Harry's Brook ..  | 674                           | 6                                 | 7                           |
| Long Pond .. ..      | On Bay East River    | 523                           | 10                                | 7                           |
| Lloyd's Pond .. ..   | On the Exploits ..   | 620                           | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$                   | 6                           |
| Elnucheibeesh Gospen | On Bay East River    | ..                            | 5                                 | 4                           |
| Soulis Pond .. ..    | " "                  | 550                           | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$                   | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$             |
| Maccles Pond .. ..   | On Terranova River   | 276                           | 3                                 | 3                           |
| Serpentine Lake ..   | On Serpentine River  | ..                            | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$                   | 3                           |
| Brazil Pond .. ..    | On Bay East River    | 575                           | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$                   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$             |
| Great Burnt Pond ..  | " "                  | ..                            | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$                   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$             |
| Windsor Lake .. ..   | Near St. John's ..   | 360                           | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$                   | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$             |
| Awachanjeesh Gospen  | On Bay East River    | ..                            | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$                   | 2                           |
| Kikripeg .. ..       | " "                  | ..                            | 2                                 | 2                           |
| Island Pond .. ..    | " "                  | ..                            | 3                                 | 2                           |
| Little Burnt Pond .. | " "                  | 586                           | 3                                 | 2                           |
| Pit Pond .. ..       | On Terranova River   | ..                            | 3                                 | 2                           |
| Big Barren Pond ..   | On Rocky River ..    | 260                           | 4                                 | 2                           |
| Esquoddegawe Gospen  | On Harry's Brook ..  | 824                           | 3                                 | 1                           |
| Paddle Pond .. ..    | On Paddle Brook ..   | ..                            | 4                                 | 1                           |
| Hodge Water Pond ..  | On Rocky River ..    | 246                           | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$                  | 1                           |
| Great Gull Pond ..   | On Branch River ..   | ..                            | 2                                 | 1                           |

\* This includes an island 21 miles long, having an area of 56 square miles, which deducted from 192, leaves the surface area of water 136 square miles.

## HEIGHTS, ETC., OF PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.

| Name of Mountain.                                   | Situation.                                                      | Height<br>above<br>Sea Level. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                                     |                                                                 | feet.                         |
| A High Ridge .. .. .                                | Near Head of La Poile River                                     | 2064                          |
| Blo mi Don Mountains .. ..                          | South side of Humber Arm ..                                     | 2043                          |
| Peak of Anneopsquotch Range                         | { South side of River Exploits,<br>above Lloyd's Pond ... .. }  | 2043                          |
| Elevated Ridge .. .. .                              | Near Head of La Poile River                                     | 2000                          |
| Hodge's Hill .. .. .                                | Near Badger Brook .. ..                                         | 2000                          |
| Part of Anneopsquotch Range                         | Head of Lloyd's Pond .. ..                                      | 1934                          |
| Burnt Hill .. .. .                                  | West end George IV. Lake ..                                     | 1909                          |
| High Ridge .. .. .                                  | Fork of La Poile River .. ..                                    | 1868                          |
| Mount Musgrave, Peak of Long<br>Range .. .. .       | Near Deer Lake .. .. .                                          | 1864                          |
| Cape Anguille Range .. ..                           | South-east side St. George's Bay                                | 1862                          |
| High Ridge .. .. .                                  | Above George IV. Lake ..                                        | 1822                          |
| Hind's Hill .. .. .                                 | Near Hind's Pond .. .. .                                        | 1779                          |
| Table Mountain, part of Long<br>Range .. .. .       | Near Cape Ray .. .. .                                           | 1700                          |
| Mount Peyton .. .. .                                | West end Gander Lake .. ..                                      | 1670                          |
| High Ridge .. .. .                                  | { Between two arms George IV.,<br>Lake .. .. . }                | 1649                          |
| Part of Anneopsquotch Range                         | East end George IV. Lake ..                                     | 1621                          |
| Notched Mountain .. ..                              | { North-west side Red Indian<br>Lake .. .. . }                  | 1598                          |
| Lobster House .. .. .                               | Near Hind's Pond .. .. .                                        | 1579                          |
| Beothue Mountain, Peak of<br>Anneopsquotch Range .. | { North-west side Exploits River,<br>above Red Indian Lake .. } | 1570                          |
| High Ridge .. .. .                                  | Near St. George's Pond .. ..                                    | 1556                          |
| " " " " " " " " " " " "                             | South of Costigan's Pond ..                                     | 1536                          |
| Mount Howley, Peak of Long<br>Range .. .. .         | Head of Fishel's Brook .. ..                                    | 1529                          |
| High Hill .. .. .                                   | Head of Bennoit's Brook ..                                      | 1480                          |
| Halfway Mountain .. ..                              | { North-west side Red Indian<br>Lake .. .. . }                  | 1443                          |
| Seemore Mountain .. ..                              | Near Birchy Ponds .. ..                                         | 1295                          |
| High Land .. .. .                                   | Over Cape Anguille .. ..                                        | 1170                          |
| Centre Hill .. .. .                                 | North side Bay Bull's Arm ..                                    | 1081                          |
| Part of Long Range .. ..                            | Head of Crabb's Brook .. ..                                     | 1041                          |
| Cairn Mountain .. .. .                              | Head of Flat Bay Brook ..                                       | 1032                          |
| Mount Sykes .. .. .                                 | Near Sheffield Pond .. ..                                       | 1028                          |
| Powder-horn Hill .. .. .                            | Head of Bay Bull's Arm ..                                       | 992                           |
| Renewse Butterpot .. ..                             | Near Renewse Harbour .. ..                                      | 955                           |

S.

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Height  
above  
Sea Level.

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feet.

2064

2043

2043

2000

2000

1934

1909

1868

1864

1862

1822

1779

1700

1670

1649

1621

1598

1579

1570

1556

1536

1529

1480

1443

1295

1170

1081

1041

1032

1028

992

955

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